The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

Vol. XIX., No. 14. Whole No. 493 } NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899. {Price per Copy, 10c.

Drury College Library 1900

Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Dewey's Home-Coming 391
The Search for a Philippine Policy . . 393
"Oom Paul" and "John Bull" in Cartoon 393
Fruits of the Trust Conferences . . . 395
The Pardon of Dreyfus 397
Topics in Brief 397

LETTERS AND ART:

Mrs. Fiske as "Becky Sharp" . . . 398
Walt Whitman, Admiral Dewey, and Expansion 398
More about the Author of "Richard Carvel" 399
Recent Poetry of "the Southwest and Northwest" 400
Swedish-American Literature 401
The "Perfect Honesty and Praiseworthiness" of Plagiarism 401
Censorship of the Stage in England . 401
English and American Novels on the Stage 402
Notes 402

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Army Signal Corps 403
Printing of the Future 403
The Automobile Gun Carriage . . . 404
Have Fishes Two Extra Senses? . . 404
Photographs of Lightning 406
Why Do Birds Migrate? 406
Science Brevities 406

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

The Religious Press on the Dreyfus Verdict 407
The Creed of Thomas Hardy 408
"The Failure of Christianity" . . . 409
Alleged Church Desecration in the Philippines 409
A New High Church Magazine . . 410

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Discussing the Dreyfus Verdict . . . 411
Lessons Drawn from Britain's Colonial Empire 412
Panslavism and the Peace Conference 413
Foreign Views of the Filipino War . . 413
Politics and Business 414

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 415
Personals 416
More or Less Pungent 417
Current Events 418
Chess 420

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

AUTHORS EDITION

An Exquisite Production of All the Standard Works in Uniform Size, at a Popular Price

in little payments monthly

WHAT THE MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE MAGAZINE READERS OF AMERICA.

THACKERAY

TO-DAY the literary accumulation of the centuries fills hundreds of thousands of volumes. Selection, therefore, is the reader's first serious task, and it is also the buyer's, since to purchase all the meritorious books is quite as impossible as to read them; consequently at this time, a greater service is done by rendering available whatever is best in the store of literature already accumulated than by adding something new to that store.

The world is not really suffering at this time for a new Hugo, a new Thackeray, a new Eliot, or a new Sir Walter Scott, but it *is* suffering greatly for an opportunity to secure the works of these great authors at a reasonable figure so that all may be able to enjoy and profit by the creations of these master-minds.

This is just what has been done in a superior manner by the Magazine Association, who have, for the first time in the history of book-publishing, produced an excellent, uniform edition of practically all the standard authors, for distribution *to Magazine Readers only*, at an extremely modest figure and upon the easiest of monthly payments.

All the sterling quality that first-class book-making can command has been bound into these handsome volumes.

The easily-read type—the clear printing—the fine paper—the profusion of superb illustrations (etchings and photogravures for frontispieces, with many woodcuts and half-tone engravings after great artists)—the rich leather bindings—all stamp the

"AUTHORS EDITION"

with the mark of quality—*volumes that will last a lifetime.*

THE TERMS ARE SIMPLE: $1.50 PER VOLUME—IN SETS ONLY—PAYABLE $1.00 WITH ORDER AND $1.00 MONTHLY.

SCOTT

IF NOT satisfactory in every way, your dollar back promptly. The list ready for delivery is a remarkable one, since it includes complete works of the following authors:

Bulwer, 15 vols.	Hugo, 10 vols.	Carlyle, 10 vols.
Irving, 8 vols.	Dickens, 15 vols.	Scott, 12 vols.
Dumas, 15 vols.	Thackeray, 10 vols.	Eliot, 8 vols.

Gibbon's History of Rome, 5 vols.
Green's History of the English People, 4 vols.
Guizot's History of France, 8 vols.
Hume's History of England, 5 vols.
Josephus' History of the Jews, 3 vols.
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 vols.
Macaulay's History of England, 5 vols.
" Essays, 3 vols.
Knight's Half-hours with the Best Authors, 4 vols.
Rambaud's History of Russia, 2 vols.
Rollins' American History, 4 vols.
Rawlinson's Monarchies, 3 vols.
" Egypt, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, 3 vols.
Taine's English Literature, 2 vols.

We feel we are doing our readers a service in advising them to write to the offices of the Association, as below, for full particulars regarding this exquisite edition, and we will be benefited in turn, if when writing you will *mention "The Literary Digest."*

The Magazine Association, 11 East 16 St., New York

Henry E. Robins, D.D., ex-Pres. Colby University: "If there is a nobler Christian poem in our language, I have not seen it."

The Epic of Paul

An Epic poem depicting the life of Paul. It is of rare dignity and sublimity, and its interest is as absorbing as that of a romance. By WILLIAM CLEAVER WILKINSON. 8vo, cloth, 722 pp., gilt top, $2.00.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

THE COLUMBIAN CYCLOPEDIA

Combining Three Great Reference Works in One

Price, Cloth, $63.00. Price of Revolving Case for the Cyclopedia, $10.00. Price of Revolving Globe (12 inches in diameter) $60.00. Price of Cyclopedia, Case and Globe, $79.50. Columbian Cyclopedia annuals for 1897 and 1898, Price, $2.00 each.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia,
Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C.
W. B. Hutchinson (Patents and Patent Law,) 52 Broadway N. Y. City.
Arthur M. Higgins, Minneapolis, Minn.
Oscar C. Mueller, Wilcox Bldg, Los Angeles, Cal.
Jonn Moffitt, 59 Dearborn St., Chicgo, Ill.
Wm. O. Thompson, 10th St. and Wash. Ave., St. Louis.

Publishers' Price, $1.25. Special Price, 60 cts.

Carriage, 10 cts. extra.

Thirty-one passages of comfort and consolation for the bereaved or afflicted. Suitable for home or public readings.

THE PILLAR IN THE NIGHT

By J. R. MACDUFF, D.D.

Author of "Morning and Night Watches," etc.

PARTIAL CONTENTS

The Comforter and His Comforts	Resurrection and Life
Sickness Soothed	Precious Death
Consolation and Strength	Light on the Morrow
The Broken Heart Healed	The Glorious Return

12mo, cloth, 336 pages. *ONLY 67 copies in stock.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

A FEW COPIES AT A VERY LOW PRICE

We have in stock only 100 copies of this great work on the vital principles of Christianity. Orders for these copies will be filled for almost **half the regular publishers' price.**

CREATION CENTERED IN CHRIST

A comprehensive study of the conflict between Reason and Faith, and a demonstration of their natural reconciliation.

By H. GRATTAN GUINNESS, D.D.
Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society

OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS

Part I.—Nature. Part II.—Revelation.
Part III.—The Connection of the Natural and the Revealed.

8vo, Cloth, 575 pages.

Publishers' Price, $2.50 net. Special Price, $1.35. Carriage, 20 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
30 Lafayette Place, New York

90 COPIES ON HAND

Regular Price, $1.25 Special Price, 45 cents
Carriage, 12 cents extra.

12mo, Cloth, Illustrated. 281 pages.

FROM THE PULPIT To THE PALM BRANCH

By A. T. PIERSON, D.D.

A memorial of Charles H. Spurgeon, with accounts of Mr. Spurgeon's long illness, and partial recovery, his last month at Menton, including verbatim reports of the last two addresses given by him; official report of the funeral services, etc.

Five Memorial Sermons by A. T. Pierson, D.D.

PARTIAL CONTENTS

Adieu to the Tabernacle *The Last Month*
Two Characteristic Illustrations
Blessedness of the Holy Dead
Funeral Service *Memorial Service at Menton*
An Example of Service *A Door Opened in Heaven*
Tabernacle to the Tomb *A Thoroughly Finished Life*
etc., etc., etc.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
30 Lafayette Place, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE GREAT STANDARD DICTIONARY SERIES

THE MASTERWORK OF THE CENTURY

FUNK & WAGNALLS

Standard Dictionary

The latest, most complete, most authoritative, and most sumptuous dictionary in existence. 247 of the world's most eminent scholars and specialists made it. It contains over 75,000 more terms than any other dictionary. Exclusive features of synonyms (125,000) and antonyms. It has 45,000 quotations. Atlas of the World with 88 pages of colored maps and cyclopedic matter. $960,000 expended in its production.

The London Times: "The merits of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable and are abundantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities."

The New York Herald: "It is a triumph in the art of publication. It is the most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed."

St. James's Budget, London: "It should be the pride of Literary America as it is the admiration of Literary England."

Send for circulars and terms.

THE IDEAL DESK DICTIONARY

The Students' Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

Thoroughly new from cover to cover with exclusive features of extraordinary importance. It is the work throughout of many eminent specialists. Every particular of its arrangement has been especially designed to fully meet the most exacting requirements of the modern dictionary. 62,284 terms, besides 1,224 pictorial illustrations, 2,000 antonyms, full etymologies, use of prepositions indicated, etc. With complete appendix.

Journal of Education, Boston: "This is a treasure. No one can conceive the wealth of information, the convenience for reference, the elimination of non-essentials which make this book worth much more than the price to any student, teacher, or writer."

Boston Herald: "The Students' Standard is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use, and for scholars in high schools and academies. It is quite sufficient for the needs of nine readers in ten."

Large 8vo, 915 pp., Cloth, leather back, $2.50 net. Bound in Full Leather, $4.00 net. Patent Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

THE BEST "HANDY" DICTIONARY

The Standard Intermediate-School Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

This is the latest and most perfect school dictionary in the English language. It gives the orthography, pronunciation, meaning, and etymology of 38,000 words and phrases. There are 800 tasteful illustrations. No other school dictionary approaches this work in quality or completeness.

Gen. James Grant Wilson, President of the American Authors' Guild: "I deem it superior to any similar volume that has yet come under my notice. I fail to see any feature of the work that can not be commended."

Journal, Boston, Mass.: "The vocabulary supplies all the needs that will arise in the public schools. The definitions alone make the dictionary superior to those commonly used. There are no such disappointing features as the ordinary dictionary presents."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: "The definitions are vital and inspiring to new thoughts."

8vo, Cloth. Cover Design. Price, $1.00

Send for Prospectuses

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., New York.

The CENTURY DICTIONARY CYCLOPEDIA & ATLAS

THE CLUB PLAN of selling books was pioneered and perfected by us. During the last four years we have distributed through the Wanamaker Book Clubs special editions of three important works—at prices very much below the usual. Each was a more-than-expected success—which showed us you wanted them—wanted equally the books, the price-saving, and the comfortable payments.

This time we have secured an edition of the one great work of the present century that *you cannot afford to get along without, The Century Dictionary & Cyclopedia & Atlas,* universally acknowledged to be the standard of authority throughout the English-speaking world—secured it, too, at just half the price at which thousands of sets were sold, by contracting to take *an entire edition!*

It is expressly stipulated in our agreement that no more sets will be furnished us after our one edition is exhausted. Some of our friends last season delayed—prices were raised—and there was disappointment. *We advise your joining the Wanamaker Century Club* TO-DAY.

HALF PRICE *in little payments* DELIVERED COMPLETE **$1.00**

NOW a word about the work itself, which for this edition has been revised to date—words, spelling, definitions, encyclopedic matter, proper names, maps and charts—with new material added in every department.

It is not merely a Word Book. It is more than an Encyclopedia. It is the Best Atlas in the World. It is a Reference Work, the most practical and all-embracing ever compiled. There are ten volumes, which contain 9,100 pages, 500,000 definitions, 300,000 quotations, 150,000 encyclopedic articles, 50,000 proper names, 8,000 illustrations, 310 maps and charts in colors, forming a complete working library that meets the requirements alike of the busy man of affairs and of the most exacting student. It more than takes the place of all other dictionaries and cyclopedias combined.

How to Join the Wanamaker Century Club. Send a dollar to-day—for club membership fee. After you receive the books, you complete the purchase by paying $3.00 per month (*only ten cents a day*) for fourteen months. Or better bindings if you prefer—a few more monthly payments.

Write us, *Mentioning The Literary Digest,* and we will mail you, free, our book of specimen pages, and full particulars as to bindings, etc.

NEW YORK
JOHN WANAMAKER

CLERICAL TYPES

By the Rev. HAMES MANN, 12mo, Cloth, 217 pp. Price $1.00, post-free.

Twenty lively sketches of as many different varieties of ministerial types. The intuition displayed in these character etchings is marvelous, while their irresistible humor bubbles up nearly on every page. The descriptions are racy and the criticisms keen.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., New York.

THE WAVERLEY NOVELS ("Watchweel Edition")

Heavy Cloth, Gold Stamp. Handsomely printed on finest paper. 25 volumes. Super-royal octavo. Copiously illustrated. Price, $3.50 per volume; $87.50 per set.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HAVE YOU ALL

The Great Standard Authors?

Let us know which sets your library lacks,

We have just made a **remarkably fortunate arrangement** which will enable us to distribute **a few choice sets of certain famous authors** at about **your own price** and on **easy payments.**

These Sets Come to You Direct from the Publishers :: :: :: ::

You save retailers' profit.
You save canvassing agents' commissions.
You get COMPLETE WORKS—NO EXTRACTS.

The volumes are **carefully printed** on **fine paper, artistically illustrated,** and **durably bound** in **semi-de luxe style.** They are **actually better** and will **look better** in your library than most sets **costing double.**

Do you lack a complete set of HUGO, IRVING, ELIOT, DUMAS, THACKERAY, SCOTT, BALZAC, DICKENS? If so, **act now before the present arrangement terminates.**

SEND POSTAL FOR TERMS, AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED SPECIMEN PAGES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Those desiring honestly-made editions of Standard Authors at manufacturing prices should send us their names, and we will advise them of each edition as issued. To those thus applying we will also send particulars of our offer which will enable you to secure.

FREE VICTOR HUGO'S NOVELS.
A semi-de luxe edition.
Nearly 5,000 pp.; eight volumes. Illustrated with photogravures and half-tones.
Regular subscription price of this edition, $21.

George Eliot's Complete Works also Given Free.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY
78 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

THREE CENTURIES OF SCHOLARSHIP

FREE For 15 DAYS

FOR nearly three centuries great scholars have been studying Shakespeare. The results of their labor—condensed, simplified, and added to by Richard Grant White—are to be found in this edition.

> *"Mr. White has given us the best extant text, while the fullness of his notes gives his edition almost the value of a variorum."*
> —*JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.*

Notes, plenty of good notes, are an absolute necessity in reading Shakespeare. In importance they are only second to an accurate text. By notes are meant **glossaries, analyses** and **comments on the plays, index of topics,** the **history of the drama**—in short, whatever will help reveal the inner meaning of Shakespeare's plays, and color-out his finer shades of thought.

IT IS SHEER ABSURDITY for a reader who wants to really know Shakespeare to buy simply the text of the plays. If you buy Shakespeare, why not buy the best?—Richard's Grant White's Shakespearean Library.

Writing before 1600 Shakespeare constantly refers to events and "fads" of his own time and of former times. These need explanation. The English language too is somewhat altered since 1600. Shakespeare uses words in special senses requiring comment.

Again, the drama in construction is a skeleton which should be filled out and expanded into life by the actors. When the play is not acted the commentator stands in place of the actor: he interprets the play to the reader as an actor would to his audience.

Every line of Shakespeare is weighted down with thought, but the thought is not all or mostly on the surface. Whoever will obtain the richest intellectual inheritance from Shakespeare must *mine out* the deeper meanings. Notes supply the axes, shovels, and maps of direction.

WILL YOU THROW AWAY THE SCHOLARSHIP OF THREE CENTURIES?

WHITE'S SHAKESPEARE INTERNATIONAL EDITION .. .. ..

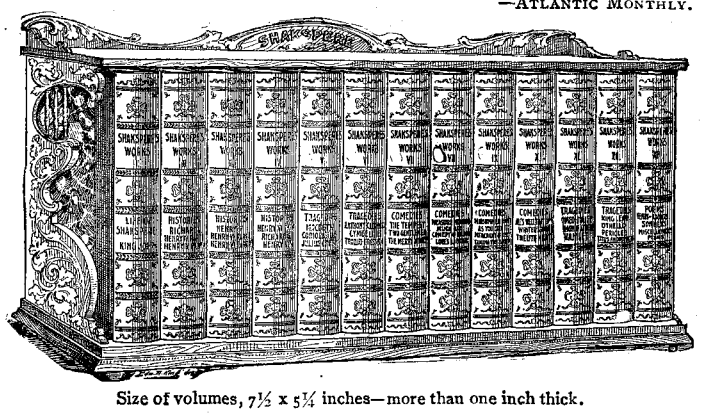
Not Simply the Text, but a Complete Shakespearian Library

The text is founded on the best authorities. The **Introductions** to each play, the **notes, analyses,** and **glossaries** are full and scholarly. The life of Shakespeare and the history of the older English drama are probably the best ever written. One volume is given to a complete **Topical Index of Shakespeare.** The illustrations are photogravures.

A limited edition is issued in thirteen volumes, bound in half leather and in cloth with gilt tops and offered for about **half the regular subscription price, our low club prices being $19 for the half leather and $16 for the cloth binding. Books may be returned if not satisfactory.** We pay expressage.

"In all essential respects the best edition of Shakespeare ever published."
—ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

A Souvenir Portfolio, consisting of 4 large photogravure reproductions of **Celebrated Paintings** pertaining to Shakespeare and made especially for framing, will be sent **FREE** with this Edition. These plates are such as would sell in the art stores at about $6 a set



Size of volumes, 7½ x 5¼ inches—more than one inch thick.

NO ADVANCE PAYMENT—FREE FOR EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY,
78 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Gentlemen: Please send me on approval a set of the INTERNATIONAL SHAKESPEARE in half leather and PORTFOLIO OF ART PLATES for framing. If satisfactory I agree to pay $1 within fifteen days and $1 per month thereafter for eighteen months; if not satisfactory I agree to return them within fifteen days.

Signed. .....

L. D. *Address.*.....

In ordering cloth, change 18 months to 15 months.

ABOUT ONE-HALF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

WE PAY EXPRESSAGE

NO RISK INCURRED

Beautifully illustrated Specimen Pages sent on receipt of postal

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY,
78 Fifth Ave., New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XIX., NO. 14 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1899. WHOLE NUMBER, 493

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
30 Lafayette Place, New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00, single copies, 10 cents. If local check is sent add ten cents for collection.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label attached to each paper.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance, or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact Post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEWEY'S HOME-COMING.

THE one prominent man in America to-day who is not made the object of disparaging cartoon, quip, or editorial is the very one whose monopoly of the public attention would seem most likely to challenge such treatment. Even the host of papers which oppose and ridicule the idea of nominating Admiral Dewey for the Presidency do not hint that the admiral would not make an excellent President, but argue that his very greatness and dignity should be a reason for keeping him out of the turmoil of party politics. The Chicago *Tribune* makes the following analysis of the causes that have led up to our present state of admiration and homage:

"Americans hold Dewey in high esteem because he has given abundant evidence that he is more than a sea commander. During his long stay at Manila he shone as a diplomatist and a manager of men. He maintained his own dignity and that of his country. He got his Government into no disagreeable complications. He curbed the bumptiousness of the German admiral without disturbing the amicable relations of the two nations. He won the respect and confidence of other foreign officers, naval and civil. He did not commit himself with the Filipinos, and he did nothing to estrange them. He displayed during long and trying months those qualities of caution, prudence, and adaptability to men and to circumstances which one does not expect to find, as a rule, in the blunt sailor.

"Dewey endeared himself to his countrymen, again, by insisting on staying in the Philippines long after he had won his fight and Manila had surrendered and was occupied by American soldiers. He could have come home, without impropriety, to wear his laurels while they were green. He was urged to return and enjoy the plaudits of his admiring countrymen. Others would have done so, but he refused.

"He was willing to let his subordinates go home, when he saw their health demanded it. But, tho in ill health, he would not go himself. He endured patiently the intolerable climate of a Philippine summer. He sweltered in Manila Bay when he could have been enjoying the refreshing breezes of the Green Mountains, or giving advice to the peace negotiators and enjoying the hospitalities of French officials. His tarrying at Manila might have cost him his life. He knew that, and that it is counted less glorious to die of malaria or liver disease than to die like Nelson at Trafalgar; and yet he remained, because duty bid him. That has been his motto, and it is for his devotion to duty, displayed

Copyright, 1899, by Frances Benjamin Johnston.

ADMIRAL DEWEY.

From his latest photograph, taken at Gibraltar.

in days of peace as well as in the clash of battle, that Americans honor him. His victory is nearly a year and a half old. The battle flags have long been furled. A welcome on account of that victory would be a little belated. But he is welcomed rather for what he has done since he sank the Spanish fleet than for sinking it. Peace for him has had its victories no less renowned than those of war."

The suggestion that Admiral Dewey be made President—a proposition advanced last year by the Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.), but dropped when it was learned that the admiral disapproved of it, and now brought forward again by the New York *World* (Dem.)—is not meeting with much favor among the press. Postmaster-General Smith's organ, the Philadelphia *Press*, says:

"Evidently, the gravity of the peril which confronts the party of free trade, free silver, and anti-everything else has deprived some of its most vociferous mouthpieces of a sense of humor, for nothing could be more incongruous, nothing more productive of ridiculous possibilities than Dewey, newly converted to Democracy, trying to stand on some of the shaky platforms which would be built up under him by such artisans as those who constructed

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the amazing structure the Ohio Democrats stand on with such trepidation. But it is useless. In the first place, Admiral Dewey is not a Democrat; secondly, he is not a candidate, and, thirdly, he believes in all those things and stands for all those things in American life to-day that the Democrats would repudiate. He is an 'Administration man,' and, as he confessed to another Democratic organ, he does not believe in naval or army men running after political preferment. As he said:

"'I am convinced that I have not studied political questions and political methods enough to make a satisfactory President of the United States. The nation has given me an office I am competent to fill, and I am not looking for another job. If I were out of work I might be tempted to look at these things differently, but as it is I can regard the whole question impartially, and I believe that the country should select Presidents who are trained and experienced in the science of civil government rather than to take a man from the army or navy.'

"But why say more? The whole issue of the 'only candidate' who can save the Democratic Party belongs to the realm of the ridiculous, save in so far as it is confession—the frank utterance of those who see the game is up and grasp blindly, fatuously at anything."

Leslie's Weekly, however, is inclined to think the admiral a Presidential possibility:

"The most recent declaration of the admiral, and the clearest and most comprehensive, was given in an interview had with him in Manila on February 19 last by Edwin Wildman, the special correspondent of *Leslie's Weekly*. With this gentleman the admiral discussed the possibility of the Presidency with unusual freedom. When asked if he was a Republican or a Democrat he replied: 'A sailor has no politics. I come from Vermont, and you know what that means. To be anything but a Republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. Our flag-lieutenant comes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a Democrat in the South is to be a nobody. If I lived South I would probably be a Democrat.' The admiral added that he had not voted in many years, and that his vote was usually influenced 'by personal preference or local conditions,' and as to the Presidency he said: 'Don't you think it would be presumptuous to accept a nomination before it is offered? Perhaps it would be equally previous to reject it.' The general drift of the admiral's remarks was complimentary to the existing Administration and against the suggestion that he should be a candidate.

"The unanimous choice ever again of any man for the Presidency seems extremely doubtful. If any one could have it, Dewey under existing circumstances could be thus favored. First, because he is the hero of the nation; secondly, because he is more familiar than any one else with the gravest problem that now confronts us—the Philippine question—(it should be noted that the London *Spectator* advises the appointment of Dewey as the governor-general of the Philippines); and thirdly, because his unanimous election would set at rest the fears of the business world regarding grave financial disturbances that will obviously follow another campaign with Bryan pitted against McKinley on the old platforms.

"It would be unique and extraordinary if both parties were to indorse Dewey, making his nomination unanimous and the Presidential election a mere matter of form. Such an eventuality, if it were possible, would remove the one great menace to a continuance of the country's present extraordinary prosperity—that is, the menace of a Presidential election, with all that that implies of a possible change in our financial and economic policies.

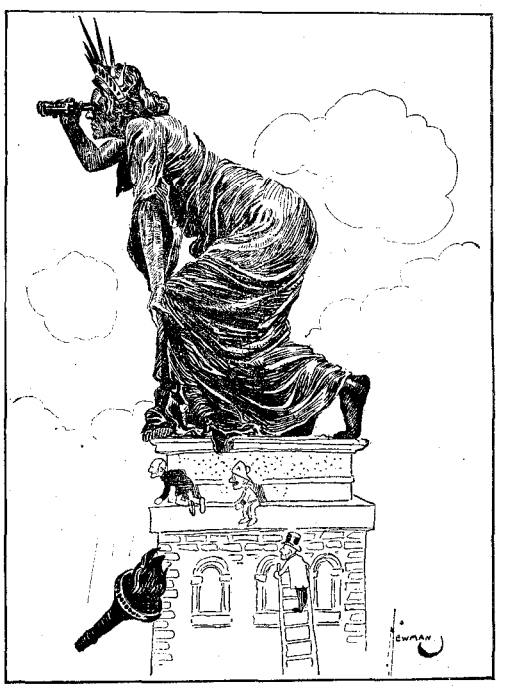
"While *The World's* suggestion, therefore, appears to be fanciful, it is obviously not to be laughed at."

Two timely articles on Admiral Dewey in the October *McClure's*, one by Governor Roosevelt and the other by Joseph L. Stickney, a newspaper correspondent who has known the admiral intimately, are summarized and commented on as follows in the Boston *Journal*:

"It was by no accident that George Dewey was in command of the Asiatic squadron of the United States navy when the war with Spain broke out. He was, it is true, in line for this command and available for sea service in the autumn of 1897. But he was sent to that station, as Gov. Theodore Roosevelt, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, testifies in *McClure's Magazine* for October, 'because, to use the navy language employed at the time, it was deemed wise to have there "a man who could go into Manila, if necessary."'

"This assurance, of course, is official and authoritative. Admiral—then Commodore—Dewey was deliberately selected for this service out of the officers of 'flag rank,' the real admirals and commodores of the navy. At that time there were six rear admirals and ten commodores. Some of them were already in command afloat; some were on important shore duty; some had just returned from sea. So not all of the sixteen, by any means, could be considered, but we have Governor Roosevelt's word for it that Commodore Dewey was chosen with forethought, and that he 'owed the appointment to the high professional reputation he enjoyed and to the character he had established for willingness to accept responsibility, for sound judgment, and for entire fearlessness.'

"This choice of the Administration, Governor Roosevelt says, was influenced also by the opinions of certain officers of high professional merit who happened just then to be in Washington. 'All these men,' it appears, 'were a unit in their faith in the then Commodore Dewey, in their desire to serve under him should the chance arise, and in their unquestioning belief that he was the man to meet an emergency in a way that would do credit to the flag.' This is a significant revelation that, as far back as the autumn of 1897, President McKinley and Secretary Long really regarded war with Spain as very possible, even as probable, if not certain, and that, without saying anything about it to the country, they were preparing their fleets and picking their commanders.



EXCITEMENT OFF NEW YORK—LOOKING FOR DEWEY.
—*The Record, Chicago.*

"In another most timely and valuable article in *McClure's*, Mr. Joseph L. Stickney, staff correspondent of the Chicago *Record*, who was once a naval officer, has known Dewey for years, and at his request served on his staff as an aid in the battle of Manila Bay, declares that the appointment of Admiral Dewey to the Asiatic Squadron was, in a special and personal way, the work of President McKinley. If this is so, it is another signal instance of the President's talent for selecting the very best men to do the great work of the nation. It was at one time reported that Dewey did not desire the appointment—that he preferred something else, and that he accepted it rather under protest. 'I have, however, unimpeachable authority for saying,' Mr. Stickney writes, 'that the admiral wanted that command, and had hard work enough to get it.' And he quotes Admiral Dewey directly:

"'"Did you expect a war with Spain, Admiral?" I asked him.'

"This was the reply:

"'"Perhaps it would be too much to say that I expected it at once; but I wanted to have a chance, if it should come, while I was still on the active list. Yes, I felt sure we should have that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

war, and I knew that if I ever sailed for Manila on a war errand I should do what I did do and do it in a day. As a matter of fact, it was all done in five hours." '

"So it was not a sudden inspiration, after all, but a long-considered plan, a firmly-settled purpose, which brought Admiral Dewey and his ships into Manila Bay and against the Spanish ships and batteries that famous May morning. This is the way in which most of the great deeds of this world of ours are achieved."

THE SEARCH FOR A PHILIPPINE POLICY.

FOR the most part, the discussion over the Philippine problem has been on the broad question, Shall we keep on fighting until Aguinaldo surrenders, or shall we quit fighting and let the Filipinos establish their own form of government? With the approach of another congressional session, suggestions of a better defined policy become of increasing interest; yet, strange to say, almost the only suggestions that have so far appeared have come from abroad. The latest contribution of note appears in the news columns of the Boston *Transcript*, and was taken, so *The Transcript* tells us, from a letter received by a Boston citizen from "a distinguished English author, who has written an exhaustive book on the Philippines and has spent many years there." This author first criticizes our present Philippine policy as expensive and unwise:

"In two seasons, of November to April, with 80,000 men—of which, say, 6,000 sick, 4,000 for administration, 20,000 for garrisons to hold what you conquer, and 50,000 in the field here and here—you could crush the natives into submission. But is it worth while? First, the initial sacrifice. Second, the hatred which the natives would have for the conquering race all this generation. Third, would it pay to hold the islands under military rule for a generation? Then, if I am righly informed in private letters, the morality of the troops and their conduct as individuals in Manila are by no means conducive to a conquest by moral example. You can force the natives to submit to the power of the sword, but you can only get them to appreciate your rule, to recognize its benefits, and to have a high opinion of your methods of law, order, morality, and justice by moral example. If I am correctly advised hundreds of grog-shops and drinking-saloons have been opened since the United States occupation. Drunkenness is openly seen in the streets of Manila. You know how abstemious the Filipino is; all this drunkenness and other branches of debauchery which I will not mention so horrify the natives that they positively undo all that is achieved by the sword. There are exceptions to every rule, but as a general rule every trooper should be a model of what you expect the native to be molded to. So long as this continues your people will never gain the acquiescence of the natives to your rule."

The writer then sketches the following plan for undermining Aguinaldo's influence, and, as he describes it, "decently getting out of a fix":

"Ignore Aguinaldo politically. Get each province to send up a deputy favorable to American protection. Form a congress of them. Form, in fact, a Filipino legislative assembly. Call the president of this assembly, president of the Philippine protectorate (not republic). Let them have a right to vote laws—all subject to the veto of the 'protector.' Your head man there will be called the protector. He will have all the power of a president of the republic and something more. Don't have the word republic in it at all. Try in this way to get together all the most influential Filipinos (favorable to your protection). In this way you will undermine all the political influence of Aguinaldo, and you will, little by little, pave the way to a protectorate such as you ought to have established in the beginning. You will, in fact, be retracing your steps without the world at large perceiving it. You will save your dignity, and you will not have Europe deriding you for having 'caved in,' the movement will be so imperceptibly taking place. Thus you will establish that which must come, *i.e.*, a certain measure of native government to satisfy national native ambition. You satisfy native ambition by calling the president of the assembly 'president of the protectorate.' The natives who naturally look to leading positions will be satisfied. The people will feel (as electors) that they are ruling themselves. Then as to the war—you take care to protect the individuals connected with your Filipino congress in carrying out the protectorate laws. Your army will be employed to protest them and to fight whenever Aguinaldo's party attacks you. Aguinaldo's civilian (politician) adherents can enter your Filipino congress if they submit to the conditions of the protectorate. You will find Aguinaldo's political power dwindling away, eventually, with a real Filipino legislation in force. His power will be reduced to nothing. His fighting men will leave him. They will have nothing to fight for. If you are not disposed definitely to retain the islands, you can slacken, little by little, your hold, until your 'protection' becomes more and more nominal, and indeed, if it suits you, you can, one day, slide out of it, retaining in absolute sovereignty one small island as a naval basis for your prestige in the far East. You can do this on the grounds put out by proclamation when the time comes, thus: 'We rescued the Filipinos from the hated oppressive monastic rule. We have fulfilled our mission of humanity. We have done our work. We have shown the Filipinos our power and our generosity. We have seen them fairly established on the path of progress. We continue to extend to them our protection from foreign aggression, for which reason and for the maintenance of our position in the far East we retain in perpetuity and in agreement with the Philippine people the whole of the island of ——— and the sea surrounding it for five miles from its shores.'

"Your nominal protection would in time suffice for United States and other foreign interests. There would be certain conditions imposed on the Filipinos; for instance, they could not make special laws specially directed against foreigners and obnoxious to the foreigner generally. You would retain such hold, at least, on the islands that, under certain circumstances to be

THE LAST MATCH.
—*The News, Detroit.*

"HANDS ACROSS THE SEA" (NEW VERSION).
—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

"OOM PAUL" AND "JOHN BULL" IN CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

defined previously, you could, by right, have a finger in the pie, in case of need.

"I say retain an island—a small one—but don't retain a port or part of an island. Let your boundary be the sea. It will save you a world of trouble. Don't you see how fond the British are of small islands? 'This is our island and no other cock shall crow here'—that's the policy.

"Now to do all this you would have to make a clean sweep of your highest officials now in power in Manila and send out a new set of men to carry out the above new policy. Moreover, if report be true, there is too much religious influence prevailing at your headquarters in Manila, which mars any attempt at a liberal policy such as I designate."

Both parties in the expansion controversy have found ammunition in the recent statement given out by President Schurman, of Cornell University. As he was considered an anti-expansionist when appointed president of the Philippine Commission, his declarations favoring American rule for the islands are quoted by the expansion press as convincing arguments for our continuing the present policy of subjugation first and control afterward. On the character of the Filipinos, President Schurman said:

"A race should be judged by its best products, and an educated Filipino of whatever tribe (and each city has its educated men) will bear comparison with an educated man of any other race. Among the masses one often finds consciousness of ignorance and strong desire for education. The archipelago will not be revolutionized in a generation, as Japan has been in some respects, but then Japan had thousands of years of national civilization behind her recent transformation. Nevertheless, consider ng the marked intellectual capacity of the Filipinos and their admirable domestic and personal virtues, imagination can not easily set the limits to their progressive achievements under the inspiration of American civilization, and while American sovereignty means this blessing to the Filipinos it is beyond all doubt the one thing which can save the archipelago from division and appropriation by the great nations of Europe. . . . . .

"The multiplicity and heterogeneous nature of the tribes is something astounding. Over sixty different languages are spoken in the archipelago, and, tho the majority of the tribes are small, there are at least half a dozen each having over a quarter of a million members. The languages of these people are as distinct from one another as French and Spanish, or Italian, so that the speech of any one tribe is unintelligible to its neighbors. These tribes are all civilized and Christianized, but small uncivilized tribes, among whom the Igorrotes seem best known in America, inhabit the mountains in Luzon and form a large part of the population of Mindanao. In this island also there is a large Mohammedan population, which is independent of the Mohammedans in the neighboring Sulu archipelago.

"It is the Tagalogs that inhabit some of the provinces about Manila who are resisting the authority of the United States."

On our duty in the case, President Schurman expressed himself as follows:

"The United States, having assumed, by a treaty of peace with Spain, sovereignty over the archipelago, became responsible for the maintenance of peace and order, the administration of justice, the security of life and property among all the tribes of the archipelago. This is an obligation which intelligent Filipinos, not less than foreign nations, expect us to fulfil. Nor will the national honor permit us to turn back. In taking the Philippine Islands we annexed great responsibility. The fact that the responsibility is heavier than most people supposed it would be is no excuse for failure to discharge it. I repeat that the Philippine question is essentially a question of national honor and obligation."

He thinks that it would be well for Congress to decide as soon as possible upon a form of government for the Philippines and to put it in force in all parts of the archipelago. This form of government should include the largest measure of local self-government, varying with the degree of civilization attained by the different tribes.

The "expansion" papers lay stress upon that portion of the above which pertains to the diversity of races and the concluding paragraph relating to our national honor. The anti-expansion papers lay stress upon that portion in which the high capabilities of the Filipinos are asserted, and deduce from this their ability to govern themselves. Thus the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) says:

"Notwithstanding his evident anxiety to avoid saying anything that might make against the policy which he was sent out to uphold, President Schurman's statement in a number of particulars flatly contradicts some of the choicest arguments of those who consider all Americans 'traitors' who still believe in the teachings of Washington and Lincoln. We all know that one of the most frequently employed assertions of the jingoes is that, anyhow, the Filipinos are savages, who can not be trusted to govern themselves, and can only be kept in order by killing all of them who do not submit to foreign dominion. But of the 'at least half a dozen tribes, each having over 250,000 members,' President Schurman testifies that 'these tribes are all civilized and Christianized.'"

The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) makes the following remarks:

"If the Filipinos are as intelligent as Commissioner Schurman says they are, and as hostile to the United States as he thinks they are, it would seem that home or any other kind of rule that was not by a government of, for, and by themselves, would require a large permanent army to enforce it, especially as they have been trying for a century to establish an independent nation."

The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), however, frankly admits that the points made by President Schurman "are the strongest possible to the imperialist side of this momentous controversy," but thinks that he does not touch the main question:

"The people must not be misled by arguments of the Schurman tenor. The point at issue is not that of what is due from us to the Filipinos. It is of what is due from us to ourselves in the way of the preservation of our national principles. This demands that we shall give the Filipinos self-government because it is forbidden us either to rule other peoples or to engage in foreign wars for colonial aggrandizement."

The Providence *Journal* (Ind.), on the other side of the question, says:

"Dr. Schurman's testimony is of great value, as he comes direct from Manila, where he has had every opportunity the Government could afford him for a close and careful study of the situation. He has been on the firing line, he has spent many weeks in Manila, and he has made a two-thousand mile journey through the islands south of that city. His verdict must have weight, even with 'anti-imperialists.' The national honor, he says, will not permit us to turn back, and intelligent Filipinos are anxious for us to fulfil our obvious obligations. We must enlarge, rather than contract, the sphere of our activity, and give the islanders as generous a system of self-government as possible. This, of course, we shall be only too well pleased to do. Nobody in the United States wants to take from them their real 'liberty.'"

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), under the title "President Schurman's Conversion," says:

"President Schurman, of Cornell, a year ago publicly opposed the acquisition of the Philippines. When he was appointed by President McKinley on the Philippine Peace Commission his selection was accepted as giving a representation on the body to those who were in doubt as to the wisdom or necessity of acquiring this territory, or who opposed any possessions for the United States off of the continent. President Schurman opposed this as unwise for the United States and unjust to the inhabitants of the Philippines. He did not believe we were equal to the task of governing them or that they should be governed by us. If President Schurman had remained in this country he would probably have continued in his original opinion. Other men have who did. He has not. He has been in Manila. He has traversed the islands. He has seen things as they are. He is a candid, reasonable man of sincere convictions, and his opinions have been altered by his acquaintance with the subject. Such a change of opinion must have convincing weight with that large body of men

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

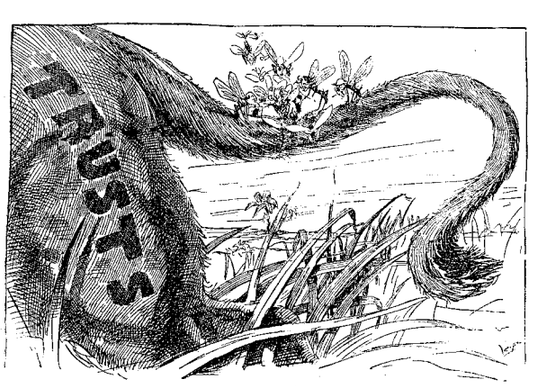
who are anxious to do right and deal justly by a great national responsibility."

Another side-light on the native character which is being given considerable prominence in the anti-expansion press is General Lawton's alleged statement which appeared in *The Congregationalist* over the signature of a Congregationalist pastor of Somerville, Mass., who is a chaplain in the army. Two days after the appearance of the article, the authorities at Washington gave out a cable message from General Schwan in which he said: "Lawton pronounces as utterly foundationless newspaper reports of interview asserting that he commented on military situation or criticized conduct of operations here." The New York *Evening Post* (anti-expansion) holds, however, that this denial does not cover *The Congregationalist's* article, but evidently refers to a charge made a few days earlier that General Lawton had criticized the conduct of General Otis. *The Congregationalist's* article reports General Lawton as saying:

"Nine tenths of the people of the islands will strongly favor peace, even at the expense of some of their theories, wishes, and hopes. I believe that with a liberal government, such as the United States can and will establish, they will be a peaceable, thrifty, happy people. I believe that it was a great misfortune that we were not able to give them a chance to sample our Government before hostilities opened. . . . What we want is to stop this accursed war. It is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understandings. These men are indomitable. At Bacoor Bridge they waited till the Americans brought their cannon to within thirty-five yards of their trenches. Such men have the right to be heard. All they want is a little justice. I established a civil government at Balinag, with the government entirely in the hands of the natives. It worked to perfection. All these people need for self-government is the protection of our troops till affairs have quieted, and then they will, I have no doubt, advance as rapidly as the Japanese, perhaps more rapidly. I am very well impressed with the Filipinos."

FRUITS OF THE TRUST CONFERENCES.

NEWSPAPER comment on our trust problem, always voluminous, has been given a great impetus by the trust conferences at Chicago and St. Louis. As party feeling ran high during the discussions at the St. Louis conference of governors, and as representatives of only eight States remained until the close, it is generally considered to have been of less importance than the conference at Chicago; but the uniformity of state laws recommended in the St. Louis resolutions is widely indorsed by the press, and if this proves to be the beginning of a general movement for uniform state laws on incorporation, the gathering



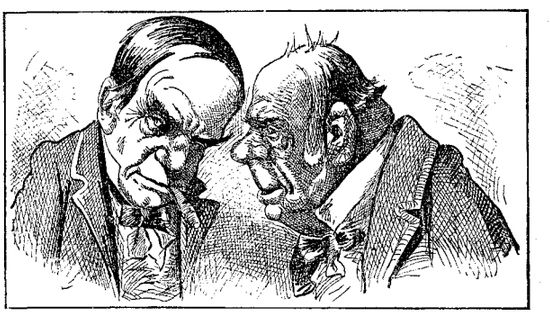
THE CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.—*The Evening News, Detroit.*

of the governors will assume an important place in economic history. The resolutions, which were adopted unanimously by the representatives of the eight States represented, recommended, in substance, the following remedies:

1. National and state laws that shall dissolve monopolies and corporations that restrain trade.
2. Laws by each State for the proper control of corporations chartered by it; and closer examination of corporations chartered.
3. Laws by each State to bar out corporations from other States, unless the outside corporations conform to the state laws.
4. Uniform legislation to prevent a corporation obtaining a charter in one State with the intention of doing business exclusively in other States than the one where it is chartered.
5 and 6. That no corporation shall be formed in whole or in part by another corporation, or hold stock in another corporation doing a similar or competitive business; and that no one shall be an officer or director or hold stock in two or more corporations doing a similar or competitive business.
7. Laws by each State to bar out corporations that are members of trusts.

A resolution condemning the practise of "watering" stock was appended to the above list of remedies.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, which looks upon trusts with disfavor, doubts the practicality of the St. Louis resolutions,



Chicago needn't get her head swelled because of the "Trust Conference" being held there! There has been a trust conference almost every day in Washington for the past two and a half years!
—*The Post-Dispatch, St. Louis.*

and points out the weak points of the proposed remedies. State laws aimed at outside corporations have usually been so extreme that they have been declared unconstitutional. Laws aimed directly at monopolies usually miss the mark:

"It is proposed to 'adequately and fully define as crimes any attempted monopolization or restraints of trade.' This will be found a difficult thing to do. The common law makes these offenses; the anti-trust law, of 1890 attempted to be more specific than the common law, and proved to be ineffective because it was needful under it to show that a trade had been monopolized; a completed monopoly does not exist even in mineral oil or sugar. Apparently the conference bill seeks to remedy this by making the attempt at monopolization criminal. It is comparatively easy to prove an attempt to commit murder or blackmail, but it will be much more difficult to prove an attempt at monopolization. If a corporation's business grows, and it buys out firms or companies in the same line of business, is it attempting a monopoly? A company is formed which buys three fourths of the paper-mills or the wire-mills or the cotton-mills; is this an attempt to create a monopoly, and, if so, at what particular fraction of the existing plants must the purchasing stop to avoid being an attempt at monopoly? The objection to the common law is that it is indefinite, but to express its purposes in the specific terms of a statute will be found a delicate matter.

"It is also proposed that no corporation be formed in whole or in part by another corporation, which in some respects is a very desirable end to attain. But it is hardly possible to prevent the same persons from being in the directories of two or more corporations.

"On the whole, the conference might have done much worse, but we hope that discussion will continue and the study of the facts will be maintained for some time before the task of legislation is undertaken."

As for the Chicago conference Bourke Cockran's proposed remedy for trust ills—publicity—and Mr. Bryan's proposed remedy—a federal license, considered in these columns last week—have attracted by far the largest amount of attention, altho not the largest amount of approval. Nearly every editor, as well as every political leader and college professor of economics, seems to have his own plan for handling the trusts, and takes this oppor-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tunity to exploit it. The proposals presented before the conference by Prof. John Graham Brooks, of Harvard University, however, seem to be considered practical by many papers. He made three suggestions:

"1. As absolute a publicity of methods and account as the largest Massachusetts corporation has to submit to.
"2. Every artificial advantage given by the tariff must be removed.
"3. Railroad discriminations shall not be allowed to these combinations."

There is becoming more noticeable a tendency in the press to regard combinations as inevitable, and to propose elimination of their evil features rather than complete suppression. This is especially the case in the Republican ranks, the New York *Sun* having now been joined by the New York *Tribune* in defending trade combinations, and Senator Hanna, in a recent interview, having asked what evidence there is to show that industrial combinations are evil in their tendency. The following comments on the Chicago conference show the feeling of the press on the question:

The Real Difficulty.—"A good deal was said at Chicago with reference to the interference by trusts in the elections. This is undoubtedly one of the most serious aspects of the question. But in proposing remedies the orators did not appear to take into account the opposition which the trusts will make to the adoption of such remedies. Granted that the remedies proposed would be efficient, the question how they are to be adopted is one of great difficulty. Mr. Bryan proposes an amendment of the federal Constitution if necessary, and he says that it can be carried through if the people are earnest enough. But that is precisely the question. Even if the people were earnest enough to suppress trusts at all hazards, they might not be so in favor of any particular plan, including that of Mr. Bryan. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to amend the Constitution of the United States. From early in the century till 1865 no change was made. The last three amendments were the consequence of the Civil War, except for which they could not possibly have been adopted. To put through an amendment now, in opposition to the great political influence of all the trusts, would require a much livelier interest on the part of the masses than they have yet exhibited.

"Mr. Bryan and most of the leaders of the Democratic Party were engaged for a number of years in the attempt to destroy the monopolies created by a vicious system of tariff laws, which included a number of combinations or trusts. It took a long time to bring the people to a proper realization of the evils thus created. When finally the Democratic Party won both Houses of Congress and the Presidency with a distinct mandate from the people to put the tariff on a revenue basis, the influence of trusts on the floor of Congress was strong enough to capture enough of the advocates of tariff reform to render it impossible to pass such a law as the people had demanded. The disgust excited by this failure, along with other circumstances sufficiently well known not to need recital, produced a reaction which made the power of trusts greater than ever, and they dictated the tariff law of 1897 with comparatively little opposition. . . . . .

"The fight, of course, must go on, but we might as well recognize at the outset the magnitude of the undertaking."—*The Courier-Journal* (*Dem.*), *Louisville.*

Fighters Without Facts.—"Men who propose to make a Presidential campaign on the anti-trust issue stand much in need of facts. It is truly pitiable to see them going about the land, loaded to the muzzle with speeches and interviews, and laboring night and day to persuade the country that they are of all others exactly the men to govern it wisely, tho they can not tell to save their lives what one monopoly exists anywhere in this country, nor what one class of prices has been wrongfully advanced by persons or corporations having an arbitrary control of the markets. To escape shame and to give their efforts the weight which at present is quite lacking, these people should acquire some information about the corporations they assail.

"Not a single one of these corporations has or can get a monopoly. The older have rivals of many years' standing, who are making their opposition known to everybody, through proceedings in the courts, as against the Standard Oil, or in the markets, as against the sugar company. The one concern supposed to have more complete control than any other of the machinery and operations in its field is the American Tinplate Company, and the claim of that company has been that it could produce 8,000,000 boxes yearly, or 95 per cent. of the tin plates made in this country. But the official directory of the Iron and Steel Association reports works more than a year ago having an annual capacity of 9,490,520 boxes of 108 pounds each, running only single turn. This does not include the stamping or dipping works, nor several new concerns which have been started within the last half year. In no sense is there a monopoly, even in this instance, because nothing prevents the addition of these and many other mills to the producing force besides those now in operation and not controlled by the company. . . . . .

"In fact, this feature begins to be so far recognized that Mr. Bryan himself admitted at Chicago that the evil effects of the so-called monopolies had not been seen as yet. The legitimate answer is that he is at present creating by his imagination the foes against which he fights, but not even Mr. Bryan will suppose that he can afford to go into a Presidential campaign entirely destitute of evidence respecting any corporation or combination against which he proposes to turn his wind-mills."—*The Tribune* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Trusts and Organized Labor.—"One of the most significant things in connection with the Chicago trust conference was the conservative tone of speeches by representatives of organized labor. While these speakers complained of certain evils of trusts, they took pains not to advocate a forced return to unrestricted competition. The reason is obvious. These speakers could not condemn the principle of combinations in the form of trusts without condemning the principle of combinations in the form of labor unions. . . . Workingmen are beginning to have a clearer idea of the trust principle, and to realize that these combinations of capital are to be regulated rather than an attempt made to crush them out of existence. Any radical scheme to destroy them completely would be almost certain to carry down all labor organizations with them. This knowledge is destined to have a sobering influence on future discussion of the trust problem, especially in the next Presidential campaign. The interests of the 'money power' and of organized labor are both deeply involved, and the more the 'toiling masses,' as Bryan calls them, perceive this fact the easier and sooner the trust problem is likely to be settled."—*The Commercial Advertiser* (*Rep.*), *New York.*

Up to the Law-Making Powers.—"A strongly predominant sentiment in that Chicago conference was against trusts as now constituted and conducted. Even their most ardent defenders admitted the necessity of close supervision and control.

"Among the potent causes enumerated as tending to the establishment and prosperity of these great industrial combinations in this country were the protective tariff, giving them the possibility of profits obtained by like organizations in no other part of the world; the unchecked ability to crush out competition by local underselling, so vigorous as to ruin those who make a fight for a continuance in business; the favoring discrimination secured from railroads; the power to advance prices at their own discretion, and to secure friendly legislation by means unauthorized in our scheme of government.

"It is certain that a majority, if not all, of these fostering influences are operative, and that they have led to the building up of these huge combinations, more rapidly and more numerously than any previous period or in any other part of the world.

"This would seem to bring the whole question up to the law-making powers. Public discussions and resolutions may make for this result, but they can not compass it. The power of reform, whatever direction it may take, is with the people. When they rise in their might to say that they will no longer suffer extortion for the profit of the trust bonanzas, legislation will respond by their careful regulation or complete extinction."—*The Free Press* (*Dem.*), *Detroit.*

Business Men Not There.—"Some surprise has been expressed at the failure of any business man prominently connected with trusts to take part in the proceedings. The speakers and readers of papers were either college men, politicians, or labor leaders. The college men discussed the subject theoretically, the labor leaders regarded it solely from the standpoint of the labor union, and the politicians divided upon it with a sharp eye to 'votes and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

influence' in future campaigns, but the practical business man interested in trusts had nothing to say.

"Why should he? He is too busy just now reaping the financial advantages of his own special trust arrangement while he can. Trusts may be wrong or may be right from an ethical point of view; the important fact with him is that his own trust exists, and he has no time to spend in discussing theories while a personally profitable fact demands his attention."—*The Plaindealer (Ind. Dem.), Cleveland.*

"Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Cockran realize that trusts ought to be deprived of all special privileges. That should be our first step, and it would be a long one. Next the Government should acquire possession of all utilities that are in their nature monopolies, such as railroads and telegraphs. Then we should enact and enforce such laws as might be found necessary and practicable to prevent the remaining combinations of capital from using their power oppressively.

"Concentration is the tendency of the age. It is foolish to try to resist it, but we ought to make it work for the good of society instead of for evil."—*The Journal (Dem.), New York.*

THE PARDON OF DREYFUS.

ALTHO the President of France has pardoned Dreyfus, the American press does not seem disposed to reciprocate and pardon France. Their verdict, rather, is like that of the court-martial at Rennes—that she is guilty, with extenuating circumstances. The general sentiment seems to be that the French Government has done the best thing practicable, and that if it had attempted to do more it might itself have been overthrown and Captain Dreyfus have been left to the mercies of his bitterest enemies. Justice appeared to be impossible. The incongruity of the affair, however, has not escaped notice. The Chicago *Journal* says:

HARD TO BLOT OUT.—*The Herald, Boston.*

"It will occur to the American to ask: 'If Dreyfus was innocent, why convict him, and if he was guilty, why pardon him?' There is nothing that can be urged in extenuation of treason. The crime with which Dreyfus was charged was deliberate in character; not a thing done in hot blood, under irresistible provocation. If he was guilty as charged he deserved the penalty prescribed, and more."

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* sees a parting sting for Dreyfus in the very pardon that sets him free:

"This 'pardon' will make a fitting *dénoûment*. It will reassert the crime of Dreyfus—a crime already disproven ten times over—for pardon implies guilt, and in this case it means brutality as well. It will mean that Dreyfus is, if possible, to be denied the opportunity of vindication. It will mean that this unhappy victim must still bear the cruel burden of his martyrdom. It will mean that Dreyfus's tortures, his wife's surpassing heroism and sublime devotion, the unconquerable courage of Zola, Picquart, and others of like nobility, the testimony of fact, the evidence of reason, the instincts of humanity, the laws of civilization—it will mean all these are to be set aside on condition that innocence may go unjustified, and that an abominable conspiracy may escape exposure."

The Buffalo *Express* points out the impossibility of complete justice for the unfortunate artillery captain:

"In pardoning Dreyfus the French Government has done all it prudently could to atone for the wrongs inflicted upon him. The royalist conspiracy now being exposed before the Senate shows how near to the brink of a precipice France has been. . . . The power which has enabled the military party twice to condemn Dreyfus would have been sufficient, is still sufficient, to overturn the republic in a day and put Orleans on the throne of France. It was not monarchy, but their own protection, that the army chiefs wanted. Revolution was held back as a last resort, but if it had been undertaken, the Government had no force with which to oppose it.

"It would have been a fine bit of sentiment if the Government had denounced the court-martial and undertaken fresh proceedings to give Dreyfus the kind of vindication he deserves and his friends ask. But it would probably have been a poor service to France or even to Dreyfus. For had the military chiefs thrown the weight of their enormous influence on the side of Orleans, there could have been no pardon or release for the wretched victim of all their plots."

The St. Louis *Republic* reviews the good record of President Loubet's first year:

"President Loubet is not by any means disappointing those who counted upon his courage and forcefulness for the salvation and regeneration of France. He has compelled a revision of the Dreyfus case. He has rescued Dreyfus from the living death of the Isle du Diable. He has set him free against the will of the French army. He is moving the machinery of government for the punishment of royalist plotters against the safety of the republic. Through De Gallifet it is now easy to believe that he will yet bring about the reformation of the army.

"This is a manful record for the first year of Loubet's administration. It speaks well for what is to follow. The friends of France may well rejoice over this peasant President. He is doing his duty to France and her people."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

HOME-RULE is all right for the Filipinos, but the trouble seems to be to find them at home.—*The American, Baltimore.*

A PAINFUL OPERATION.—A good man has been taken from our midst.—*The Hebrew Standard, New York.*

CROKER is no doubt for Bryan with a bordereau of mental reservations.—*The Commercial Appeal, Memphis.*

IT'S a little rough on Otis to send him so many men that he won't have any reasonable excuse.—*The News, Detroit.*

WHILE Mr. Hanna is patting the trusts on the back, they will do well to keep their hands on their pocket-books.—*The News, Detroit.*

THE Cubans attempted to lynch a man recently. Who says the Cubans are not capable of self-government?—*The News, Indianapolis.*

AT Manila the rain falls on the just and the unjust, probably because it can not discriminate between them.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

SOME day a genius will arise in South America who will advertise revolutions in advance and run excursions to them.—*The Record, Chicago.*

IN addition to his other troubles Aguinaldo has a congress on his hands. He may be a bad man, but think of his punishment.—*The Record, Chicago.*

THE young man who said that the "I. R." on the revenue stamps meant "Infernal Robbery" was not so far from the truth.—*The Telegram, Portland.*

THE coal trust won't fix the price of coal until it finds out how much money the people have. Then that will be the price.—*The Despatch, St. Paul.*

STILL IN THE RING.—Truth arose again, with great difficulty. "I am not crushed," it said, "but I am pretty badly censored."—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

SOME German officers have been given permission to fight in the Philippines. Our Government should extend the same privilege to General Otis—*The Record, Chicago.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

MRS. FISKE AS "BECKY SHARP."

THE dramatic event of the past fortnight was the appearance, on September 12, of Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske in the title rôle of "Becky Sharp," a dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." The best dramatic critics of the metropolitan press almost unanimously agree in saying that Mrs. Fiske more than reached her usual heights of fineness, subtility, and force, and that the play presents an intellectual treat for the artistic and literary theater-goer.

MRS. FISKE.

The acting of Maurice Barrymore as *Rawdon Crawley* is spoken of as deserving no less a word than perfect, and the *Steyne* of Tyrone Power is pronounced uncommonly good. Says *The Commercial Advertiser:*

"Mrs. Fiske is going to leave a name high in the history of dramatic art. That point is settled. If she were to die to-morrow it would be true; every year of her life will make it truer. Hers is one of those natures that suffer, and, in spite of genius, are comparatively slow in making their way, because of certain oddities in temperament and of certain incompleteness in their collection of artistic weapons. Henry Irving's history is of this kind. So with Mrs. Fiske. As she has talent and character that nothing can subdue, not only does she improve yearly, but the public yields more and more, as it usually will to sustained power in however unfamiliar a guise it comes.

"Mrs. Fiske's portrayal of *Becky Sharp* is surely one of the ablest feats of acting in our time. It has its physical limitations. The face of the actress is not so built that its manifold changes can be seen in the rear seats. The voice is not a perfect tho it is a powerful instrument. But the mind which uses these bodily tools has seized one of the two or three greatest characters in English fiction and proved big enough to hold it. . . . . .

"Mrs. Fiske handles *Becky* with a perfect mastery. *Becky's* fascination is the serpentine charm of mind and daring, relentless audacity, and quick, complex knowledge, and wit. Her gaiety and snap, her enthusiasm and lightness, are the zest of pure intellectual power, unguided by virtue and unsoftened by kindness. The Prince of Darkness is a gentleman. The queen of malice and intrigue is majestic in many of the attributes of a woman. She can weep, she can pity herself, she can have the nerves, even while her mocking intelligence plays over all human emotion, her own included; and this isolation of the able spirit gives a kind of evil nobility—'by merit raised to that bad eminence.' Mrs. Fiske's *Becky* sees her falsehoods confronting her, in the comfortable days of *Miss Crawley*, and she turns away the consequences with the easy heart of power. She smiles and rules. In the next act her wit and mental authority rule the men (tho the examples of this are needlessly multiplied), and when the cannon begins to boom and the men rush to arms she enjoys this great spectacle, she enjoys a moment later cheating poor *Joe Sedley*, and she enjoys the passionate departure of her husband. The wine of life is in her, and undaunted by surrounding peril she is happy in the teeth of fate. In this latter half of the ball scene there is what is probably the most remarkable exhibition of stage management we have ever seen. . . . Not the pen of Thackeray itself could make you feel the palpitating changes of this scene more than the picture before your eyes; and the hand of the stage manager that guided this thing in its complex and perfect harmony was the hand of Mrs. Fiske."

William Winter, in the course of a very lengthy notice of the play in the New York *Tribune*, says:

"Mrs. Fiske's impersonation of *Becky Sharp* revealed a distinct ideal, and it was remarkable for its physical as well as mental brilliancy, its clear and pure verbal utterance, and its splendid energy of sustained, yet thoroughly concealed, artistic effort. The element in *Becky's* character which is chiefly fascinating is her sprightly and refreshing intolerance of stupid conventionality. This shows itself in scornful satire of pumps and prigs, of arrogant conceit, of empty ostentation, and of pretentious folly. This attribute of the character was made delightfully clear by Mrs. Fiske, and the actress also consistently maintained a certain feverish buoyancy and glittering excitement. It would be useless to make *Becky Sharp* as callous and as flippantly frivolous on the stage as she often is in the book, for that would defeat dramatic purpose. Mrs. Fiske furnished what the dramatist omitted—*Becky's* idea of her self-justification; for, very artfully, she laid a strong emphasis on the memory of *Becky's* ill-treated and misguided childhood, and also on her inherent inability to escape from the blight of evil ways. The performance, moreover, had wonderful variety—its demeanor fluctuating from demure gravity and sweet candor to mordant bitterness, and its moods of feeling ranging from icy sarcasm and merry banter to passionate excitement and frenzied despair. The personality commonly denoted as the woman of the world has not, in our day, been better portrayed; and, as a general judgment on this play and this performance, it may with truth be said that Mr. Mitchell has got more out of the book of 'Vanity Fair,' for dramatic purposes, than anybody else that ever touched the subject, and that Mrs. Fiske has given to one of the most truthful, brilliant, and wonderful creations of fiction a visible, beautiful, and lasting form and pressure."

The critic of the New York *Evening Post*, however, takes a very different view. He speaks of the play as "the theatrical monstrosity exhibited in the Fifth Avenue Theater," and terms it "a rather poor joke . . . a feeble travesty" perpetrated on the "dead and defenseless Thackeray." There is "no attempt at sequence," he says, and the effect is "altogether chaotic and amazing." The characters are "mere shadows of caricatures," embalming "occasional fragments of the original Thackerayan dialog in the clouded amber" of the playwright's own invention. To proclaim that a "hodge-podge of this sort is founded upon Thackeray" is, says the writer, "something closely akin to an imposition." He continues:

"The failure of Mrs. Fiske to realize anything like the common ideal of this fascinating little blackleg was the crowning disappointment of the performance. It was generally supposed that the part would have suited her better than most which she has attempted recently, but her impersonation was notably and curiously deficient in some of its most essential attributes. It lacked charm, variety, brilliancy, snap, versatility, eloquence, sparkling deviltry, and style, being, indeed, chiefly remarkable for splendor of clothing and a certain placid assurance. It did not possess fascination, or subtlety, or formidable passion, while in speech it was monotonous and often indistinct, being marked, indeed, by all those inflexible mannerisms which have marred her recent performances. Nevertheless, her achievement appeared to give satisfaction to her many friends in the audience, and she was the recipient of constant and vigorous applause, and was called before the curtain again and again."

Walt Whitman, Admiral Dewey, and Expansion.—Some discussion has recently taken place concerning Walt Whitman's attitude toward expansion. As a growing number of people look upon him as a great representative American as well as a great poet, his views naturally possess some weight and importance at the present moment. In the course of an editorial in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Brooklyn *Eagle* (September 13), the writer refers to Whitman's well-known poem entitled "A Broadway Pageant," which, in spite of the supposedly terrible things Whitman may have written in other places, is "full of a broader and wider Americanism than any poem written in this generation." The writer continues:

"It was written at the time of a visit of some Japanese envoys to the United States and concerning the demonstration in their honor in this city. He says that he does 'not know whether others behold what' he beholds 'in the procession along with the nobles of Niphon, the errand-bearers, bringing up the rear, hovering above, around, or in the ranks marching.' Then he tells how the Orient comes, how the Originatress comes, how the race of Brama comes, and how geography, the world, the great sea, the brood of islands, the countries there, Confucius himself, the great poets and priests, the people, and all the rest are in the procession:

These and whatever belongs to them palpable show forth to me, and are seiz'd by me,
And I am seized by them, and friendlily held by them,
Till as here them all I chant, Libertad; for themselves and for you,
For I, too, raising my voice, join the ranks of this pageant,
I am the chanter, I chant aloud over the pageant,
I chant the world on my Western sea,
I chant copious the islands beyond, thick as stars in the sky,
I chant the new empire, grander than any before, as in a vision it comes to me,
I chant America the mistress, I chant a greater supremacy,
I chant projected a thousand blooming cities yet in time on those groups of sea-islands,
My sail-ships and steam-ships threading archipelagoes,
My stars and stripes fluttering in the wind,
Commerce opening, the sleep of ages having done its work, races reborn, refreshed,
Lives, works resumed—the object I know not—but the old, the Asiatic renew'd as it must be,
Commencing from this day surrounded by the world.

"This reads very much like prophecy. Now that we are soon to have another Broadway pageant, when the center of it will be an American returning from planting the American flag on the islands of the Orient, this chant of the spread of liberty with the expansion of Americanism is thrilling."

MORE ABOUT THE AUTHOR OF "RICHARD CARVEL."

"RICHARD CARVEL" continues to have a surprising success. Since its publication on the 1st of June, 150,000 copies are reported to have been sold, and its popularity, instead of showing any signs of diminishing, increases from month to month. This remarkable, even unprecedented achievement, naturally turns attention to the promising young author who is apparently to take a place among the leading American writers of the day. We have already (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 19) given a brief account of Mr. Winston Churchill, together with his portrait. The following additional details are given by Mr. J. Francis in the New York *Times* (September 16). The writer says:

"Winston Churchill, author of this story of life in the American colonies and in London during the time of the Revolution against the mother country, is only twenty-seven years old, having been born in St. Louis, Mo., November 10, 1871. He is of New England ancestry, his grandfather having been a prominent merchant in the West Indian trade, with headquarters in Portland, Me., while on the maternal side he is descended from John Dwight, founder of Dedham, Mass., and that intellectual giant, Jonathan Edwards.

"Mr. Churchill's boyhood was spent in St. Louis, and he was graduated from Smith Academy in that city when sixteen years of age. One year later he became a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, receiving his appointment through a Congressman from his native city. He entered upon his new career with all the ardor and natural ambition of a happy, healthy, and well-endowed youth, and before long the whole tenor of his life was changed. In his early years he had been studious, almost bookish in his tastes, but now he became greatly interested in athletics and outdoor life, particularly horseback-riding and rowing. He organized the first eight-oared crew at Annapolis, and was himself its captain for two years. Fencing was also one of his favorite amusements, and the knowledge of the use of the foils which he acquired while a cadet he put to excellent use in 'Richard Carvel.' In fact, the strong outdoor atmosphere which pervades the pages of that book is a representation of Mr. Churchill's own love of life in the open air, and all the pastimes and sports to which such a life gives an impetus.

"This marked change in Winston Churchill's personal taste and habits was not the only or the most important one which occurred while he was taking the course at the Naval Academy, for long before the day of his graduation from that institution he began to suspect that literature would claim him for her own and that the pen would prove to him a far more agreeable means of subsistence than the sword. This suspicion became a conviction three months after he assumed the duties of his first commission—to the cruiser *San Francisco*, then at New York—and he resigned from the navy. After a brief connection with *The Army and Navy Journal*, during which time his first story, 'Mr. Keegan's Elopement,' was submitted for publication and accepted by *The Century Magazine*, Mr. Churchill went to Irvington-on-the-Hudson to live and became managing editor of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*. The arduous duties devolving upon him in his new position, however, left him no leisure for original composition, and at the end of a few months he bade good-by to the editorial sanctum and resolved that henceforth his pen should be free and unshackled and he himself at liberty to develop his own ideas along original lines."

"The Celebrity," Mr. Churchill's first book, was begun during the next winter (1895-96) at Irvington. Owing to some delays, the novel was not published until he had already begun work on "Richard Carvel." It attained, however, almost immediate success. In the mean time, he continued his work upon the second story. The following account of his methods is from his own pen. He tell us that he first proceeded to inform himself—

"by visiting all the places concerned in the story, and by reading biographies, histories, memoirs, letters, old newspapers—in fact, everything which could give me an insight into the life of those days, or into the character of people like John Paul Jones and Charles Fox, whom I desired to introduce. Of course I read a great deal too much, a great many books gave me no direct help, and added nothing to what I had already learned; but I have no doubt that all this reading counted in the way of letting me into the spirit and the atmosphere of the age and the ideas and the business methods and the modes of life and thought of those days. Of course I took voluminous notes, and had no end of trouble to keep them arranged so that I could use them, in spite of the effort I made to keep notes on costumes in one volume, manners and customs in another, unusual words and turns of expression in another, incidents in another, character in another, history in another, and so on."

Mr. Churchill, we are told, is a most painstaking writer and spares no effort or drudgery to make the historical setting of his story conform to facts. "Richard Carvel" was written five times before it was placed in the printers' hands, and the thrilling fight between the *Serapis* and the *Bonhomme Richard* was wholly rewritten after the novel had been set up in type. A writer in the Boston *Herald* gives the following account of the author's personal appearance:

"He is a tall, athletic-looking young man of twenty-seven, singularly handsome, with very broad shoulders, black hair, and brown eyes; alive to the finger-tips and manly through and through, with neither false pride nor false modesty, but with a certain grace and a delicacy of perception of which one gradually becomes aware. He is frank, genuine, companionable, and straightforward, more so than most college men; he has much natural dignity, but not a trace of self-consciousness, and he is one of the brightest talkers the writer ever met. He does not go in for epigrams, paradoxes, or striking contrasts, but he is delightfully natural in all ways, frankly interested in his work, and full of original ideas that are thoughtful and sensible without being startling or revolutionary. In short, he is a capital fellow and a thoroughbred. The more you talk to Mr. Churchill the more convinced you become that he is going to count."

It is pleasing to know that Mr. Churchill, with admirable good

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sense, will not surrender to the many tempting offers which have been made to him from publishers for work that would necessarily be hasty and ill-considered. He will take at least a year, and give to the new novel upon which he has already begun work the same care and attention to details which he bestowed upon "Richard Carvel."

RECENT POETRY OF "THE SOUTHWEST AND NORTHWEST."

IN two recent articles, Mr. W. D. Howells treats of two local poets—Madison Cawein, representing the Ohio valley (which Mr. Howells terms the Southwest); and Hamlin Garland, representing the Northwest. Of the first of these he says (in *Literature*, August 25):

"Above all the other younger poets of the Southern West Mr. Cawein seems to me expressive of such poetic over-life as haunts the air of the Ohio valley, and if it were not for the allegiance I bear to certain very lovely moods of Mr. J. J. Piatt's, I should not make any sort of exception. His verse incarnates (there is no doubt of the flesh and blood) the soul of a warm, rich, lazy land, drowsed in a summer air under a sky of Asian vastness and a summer sun of tropical fervor. In all that is sylvan, all that is pastoral, the region is of a soft beauty, which his sensuous rime imparts again and which takes my homesick fancy with a tenderness which I hope does not disable my judgment. I do not think I can be wholly disqualified to bear witness to the local truth of his poetry because I am native to the same region; but if the reader distrusts my testimony, I do not believe he can question that universal truth to nature in Mr. Cawein's work, which, after all, is the best witness to the poet's veracity in local and lesser things.

"There was something from the first in the region of which he sings that recalled storied places to the earliest white men who knew it. The open woods of oak and ash and poplar suggested the parks and groves of older lands; the broad savannahs made the pioneers think of smooth meadows; and there was an inland gentleness in all, different from the rugged picturesqueness of the Atlantic coasts and the intervening mountains, as well as from the dismaying vastness of the far Western plains and peaks."

Mr. Howells quotes as an illustration of this peculiar felicity of descriptive power, the following lines from "The Rain Crow":

> Can freckled August,—drowsing warm and blonde
> Beside a wheat shock in the white-topped mead,
> In her hot hair the ox-eyed daisies wound,—
> O bird of rain, lend aught but sleepy heed
> To thee? when no plumed weed, no feathered seed
> Blows by her, and no ripple breaks the pond,
> That gleams like flint between its rim of grasses,
> Through which the dragon-fly forever passes
> Like splintered diamond.

Still another passage shows Mr. Cawein as a painter of the older domestic scenes of New England which dwelt in the memory of the early Ohio settlers:

> Old homes among the hills! I love their gardens,
> Their old rock-fences that our day inherits;
> Their doors round which the great trees stand like wardens;
> Their paths down which the shadows march like spirits;
> Broad doors and paths that reach bird-haunted gardens.
>
> I see them gray among their ancient acres,
> Severe of front, their gables lichen-sprinkled,
> Like gentle-hearted solitary Quakers,
> Grave and religious, with kind faces wrinkled,—
> Serene among their memory-hallowed acres.

Cawein is, therefore, the poet of a new land already touched with reminiscence of the older counties to the east:

"This poet wins his airiest, his most substantial, success when he finds the fabled past amidst the blue-grass meadows and woods-pastures of the Ohio valley, and plays hide-and-seek with the graceful shapes of Greek myth and romance in twilight that has no past except the mute immemorial antiquity of the Mound Builders. He belongs, as his home belongs, to that mood of the race's westward advance, when it still looked longingly eastward over its shoulder; and when it could no longer see its old home, sat down in its new place and fondly strove to dream out an image of it there."

Hamlin Garland, on the other hand, rejects all esthetic allegiance to the past, and absolutely cuts such bonds in twain:

"No more pastoralities, no more demi-divinities, no more idyllic moods for him, or the like of him. New forms of nature, huge, savagely mystical, savagely beautiful, too hopelessly far from Arcady and Tempe for any emotion of kinship, have stirred his bold passion. It is not a mere pagan land, that trans-Mississippian region which the train-men of the Pacific railroads enter when they leave 'God's country' to the eastward, but something older yet, something nearer the prime and the nameless Titans who were before the conquering deities; and a quality of prehistoric loneliness breathes from it into such verse as has been truest to it. One is aware of this in Mr. Joaquin Miller's frequently uncandid, yet mainly veracious, rime (now more forgotten than it should be), but he is of the far Southwest, which has its memories of vanished civilizations or semi-civilizations, and Mr. Garland is of the far Northwest, which has no sense of any past, but is the past itself."

MADISON CAWEIN.

Garland's voice, says Mr. Howells, "seems the true voice of the treeless wildernesses which stretch unbroken from sunrise to sunset in a desolation deeper than that of impenetrable woods." His lines entitled "Noon on the Plain" illustrate this quality:

> The horned toad creeping along the sand,
> The rattlesnake asleep beneath the sage,
> Have now a subtle fatal charm,
> In their sultry calm, their love of heat,
> I read once more the burning page
> Of nature under cloudless skies.
> O pitiless and splendid land!
> Mine eyelids close, my lips are dry
> By force of thy hot floods of light.
> Soundless as oil the wind flows by,
> Mine aching brain cries out for night!

Still another poem of this nature is "A Child of the Sun":

> Give me the sun and the sky,
> The wide sky. Let it blaze with light,
> Let it burn with heat—I care not.
> The sun is the blood of my heart,
> The wind of the plain my breath.
> No woodsman am I. My eyes are set
> For the wide low lines. The level rim
> Of the prairie land is mine.
> The semi-gloom of the pointed pines,
> The seeping darks of the mountain spruce,
> Are prison and poison to such as I.
> In the forest I long for the rose of the plain,
> In the dark of the firs I die.

Mr. Howells remarks that Garland reminds one neither of other literary men nor of literature:

"Here is nothing out of his reading, tho you feel that he is a well-read man, and loves letters as much as he loves plains and skies. But he suggests that perhaps the newest men of our American branch of an old and deeply lettered race have worn off an imprint that seemed indelible. In this fresh coinage there

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

is no longer the image and the superscription of Cæsar, nor any effigy of yet elder Attic authority. You might as well look for either in so many Japanese poems. Have we then something absolutely American at last?"

SWEDISH-AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE recent festival of the Swedes in Chicago in honor of their great national dramatist, Karl Michael Bellman, brought into notice the fact that the Swedes in this country possess a literature of their own of no mean value. Upon this occasion the Swedish Glee Club and the Svithiod presented for the first time in this country a new musical play entitled "En Afton paa Tre Byttor" ("An Evening at the Inn of the Three Tubs"), by Gustave Wicklund, city editor of the Chicago *Swedish Tribune*. The play was written by him in Chicago in 1895 for the Bellman centennial in Sweden, and had the unprecedented honor of being placed on the boards of the Folkteatern Theater in Stockholm as the chief official piece of the celebration. It was played for a month to crowded houses, and was received enthusiastically by the critical public of the Swedish capital and by King Oscar, the poet-musician, who gave it the highest praise. A writer in the Springfield *Republican* thus describes the play:

"'An Evening at the Inn of the Three Tubs' is quite simple in construction, is a one-act play, and depicts, in a thoroughly natural manner, an evening at one of the popular inns of Bellman's time. The *dramatis personæ* are well-known characters in the life and works of Bellman. Father Bergstrom, a musician and noted personage in the Bellman songs, is introduced in the opening scene, celebrating his birthday at the inn. Among those present with him are Father Berg, a paper-stainer and performer on several instruments; Father Movitz, a constable and musician; Corporal Mollberg, a horse soldier without horse or caparison, officiating on occasions as a dancing master; Ullo Winblad, priestess of the temple of Bacchus, and Dame Lona, hostess of the 'Three Tubs.' Suddenly Bellman himself appears, seeking refuge from two process servers who are in search of him to arrest him for debt, his chronic condition. He explains the situation in an improvised song. While the mirth that follows this is at its height the bailiffs arrive, and just as they are about to lead away their victim two gentlemen enter. Bellman at once recognizes his patron, King Gustaf III., who was much given to visiting the popular resorts of the capital incognito, and the King's favorite companion, Elio Schroderheim. The King has heard of the poet's plight, and promptly settles the debt, altho Schroderheim declares that if every worthy subject was made happy at the same cost as Bellman the Bank of Sweden would soon be compelled to stop payment. The final scene ends in great jubilation. About a dozen popular Bellman melodies are interwoven with the play."

Mr. Wicklund, the same journal informs us, was born in Gefle, Sweden, December 8, 1832. He had a good school education and wielded his pen somewhat, in both poetry and prose, before emigrating to America in 1878. After some time spent in farming, he devoted himself exclusively to journalistic and literary work. Bellman, in whose honor the play was composed, occupies a place in the Swedish heart very similar to that of Burns as the people's poet of Scotland.

The "Perfect Honesty and Praiseworthiness" of Plagiarism.—Mr. Howells has lately stirred up an old subject by his article on "The Psychology of Plagiarism" in *Literature*. Referring to Mr. Hall Caine (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 22, 29, August 12), he instances the case of a "very widely known English novelist" who was accused of appropriating the words of another. It will be remembered that Mr. Caine, through a friend, eventually explained that he had designedly used the words of Dean Swift which his critics and enemies had fallen foul of, and that he had previously in a newspaper interview announced his purpose to do this. As no disgrace has befallen him, Mr. Howells wonders if, after all, "the crime of literary theft" is not a legitimate one. A writer in a later number of *Literature*, Mr. C. Fred Kenyon, agrees with him, and even goes further. He thinks it is not only not a crime, but is to be highly commended—perhaps partly on the same ground that caused Sir Roger to commend the good sense of his vicar for reading the sermons of Tillotson and Burnet each Sunday instead of his own necessarily feebler products. The writer says:

"It seems to me that, within limits, plagiarism is quite permissible. Where, by its means, an author can strengthen the fragments of his plot, make a particular scene more dramatic, or a description more real, he has the right to take from any writer the particular ideas and expressions he may require. There are many works by famous and obscure writers which, while being in no sense great or even notable, yet contain ideas or passages of writing which are new and forcible. These books are buried in obscurity, and are rarely opened by any one save the student. Is it to be supposed that we can allow these gems, which are hidden by so much that is weak and paltry, to be lost altogether? A thousand times, no! If, by their use, a writer can make a more complete artistic unit of the particular work upon which he is engaged, then he is, in my opinion, quite entitled to use or reject whatever he likes. If, by chance, he fail to improve the value of his own work by annexing that of another writer, well, it matters not, for he himself is the only one who suffers. I do not in the least uphold those who take a complete novel, essay, sermon, etc., alter its appearance by the change of a few words, and then pass off the result as their own work; but within the limits which I have already pointed out I think plagiarism is perfectly honest and even praiseworthy. Plagiarism in music, painting, architecture, and many other arts is regarded without complaint; why not, then, in literature?"

CENSORSHIP OF THE STAGE IN ENGLAND.

AS there has been some talk of establishing a censorship of the stage in this country, it may be advantageous for us to learn what the English think of their censor. In *The North American Review* (August), the distinguished realistic playwright, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, tells of some of the doings and misdoings of that bewigged and (he says) often befogged functionary. This potent individual is the representative of the Queen's lord chamberlain:

"The lord chamberlain does not condescend to read plays himself; and the examiner of plays, who does it for him, is perhaps the obscurest unit in the imposing procession of pages of the back stairs, pages of the chambers, pages of the presence, masters of the music, keepers of the jewels, keepers of the swans, gentleman usher daily waiters, gentlemen usher quarterly waiters, barge-masters, grooms of the privy chamber, gentlemen ushers of privy chamber, and all the other breath-bereaving retainers of whom only one, the poet laureate, has succeeded in imposing the fact of his existence on the consciousness of the British public. The lord chamberlain himself, with all this pageantry to superintend, has no time to keep any check on his subordinate, even if he could pretend to know anything more than he about dramatic criticism and the foundations of morality. The result is that the examiner of plays, humble, untitled, 'middle-class' tho he be, is yet the most powerful man in England or America. Other people may make England's laws; he makes and unmakes its drama, and therefore also the drama of America; for no American dramatic author can afford to defy a despot who can, by a nod, cut him off from an English stage-right worth possibly $20,000 in London alone. The monarchy is limited; the cabinet, with tears of rage, can not assert itself even against anti-vaccinators; the House of Lords, nominally omnipotent, puts down its foot only to emphasize the humiliation of having to take it up again; but the examiner of plays, greater than all these, does what he likes, caring not a dump for nations or constitutions, English or American. The President of the United States himself practically can not see a new play with first getting the examiner's leave."

One would suppose that the man chosen to fill the place of this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

astonishing autocrat would be a highly qualified and distinguished representative of the literary and dramatic professions. But no, says Mr. Shaw. While the stamp-pounder in a British post-office must have passed the civil-service examination, no examination in dramatic art, literature, faith, or morals is required of the wielder of this vast and intercontinental power. The present dramatic czar is "one George Alexander Redford, said to have been a bank clerk, but not ascertained to have been anything" except a lucky individual who has obtained a soft berth, with power to exact tribute in pounds and pence of every dramatic author, English or American, who desires to put a play on the boards in the British Isles. That he does exact tribute to the extent of all the traffic will bear is fully shown by Mr. Shaw; and Americans who once boasted that they would give millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute to a foreign pirate, contribute their full quota to his dramatic majesty of the Queen's household; for the English stage-right in any play is at once forfeited if the play is first brought out in America, and therefore the American dramatic author who looks forward to English triumphs must first of all put himself, his play, and his fee in the tender hands of the examiner of plays.

Mr. Shaw narrates many telling facts relative to the petty tyrannies practised on dramatic authors; but perhaps the most interesting fact is an incident showing the important power which a censor may have even over the production of pieces of classic literature. It appears that on the centenary of Shelley's birth, the Shelley Society of London proposed to celebrate the occasion by a public performance of "The Cenci." The following is the amusing little tale told by Mr. Shaw of how the poet's followers at first evaded and defeated the tyrant, but were at last brought under his heel:

"The examiner would not hear of it; but the performance was given for all that in the Grand Theater, Islington (a northern suburb of London), before an audience of poets, headed by Browning, and a crowd of their disciples. Technically, this performance was not a public representation of the play; it was only a meeting of the Shelley Society. The spectators did not pay at the doors; they had all joined the Shelley Society for the season, and were attending this particular 'private' meeting of it in the exercise of their ordinary right as members. For the moment the defeat of the censor was complete. But the performance had taken place in a London theater; and London theaters are subject to the lord chamberlain, who licenses them from year to year. The unfortunate lessee, having let his house to the Shelley Society (without any knowledge of the plot in hand), found himself at the mercy of the outraged chamberlain when the time came for renewing his license. What passed between them is not known; but there is now a clause in the lease of that theater stipulating that no performances of unlicensed plays shall be given in it. When the Shelley Society proposed to repeat 'The Cenci' some years later, the lord chamberlain was master of the situation. With a single revolutionary exception, no manager dared lend or let his theater for the purpose. The terror was so complete that a manager who, not realizing his risk, had discussed quite favorably the possibility of placing his house at the disposal of the society, was compelled to write to the press vehemently denying that he had ever contemplated such an enormity, altho his letters were in the hands of the very persons he was publicly contradicting.

"Since then, the blockade has been run only by the Independent Theater, which succeeded in producing Ibsen's 'Ghosts' on three occasions without a license. In this case no license was applied for, its refusal being practically certain; and the first performance, which was technically 'private,' like that of the Shelley Society, was over before the lessee of the theater knew that anything exceptional was happening. After this, the theaters were thoroughly on their guard."

The following is the set of rules (according to Mr. Shaw) promulgated by this British Philistine who sits in judgment in affairs of the stage:

"There is one rule that never varies, and never can vary; and that rule is that a play must not be made the vehicle of new opinions on important subjects, because new opinions are always questionable opinions, and I can not make Her Majesty the Queen responsible for questionable opinions by licensing them. The other rules are simple enough. You mustn't dramatize any of the stories in the Bible. You must't make fun of ambassadors, cabinet ministers, or any living persons who have influence in fashionable society, tho no notice will be taken of a gag at the expense of General Booth, or a Socialist or Labor member of the county council, or people of that sort. You mustn't have any love affairs within the tables of consanguinity in the prayer-book. If you introduce a male libertine in a serious play, you had better 'redeem' him in the end by marrying him to an innocent young lady. If a female libertine, it will not matter if she dies at the end, and takes some opportunity to burst into tears on touching the hand of a respectable girl."

Mr. Shaw closes with this admission of the indifference of English public opinion to the censorship abuse and this appeal to his friends in America:

"The public is either satisfied or indifferent, because the class in England which feels social matters deeply does not go to the theater, and the class which does go wants to be amused there, and not edified or conscience-stricken. There is no money in the question, no vote-catching power, no popular interest in or knowledge or comprehension of it, and consequently no political capital to be made out of it. The censorship will probably outlive the House of Lords and the supremacy of the Established Church, as quietly as it has outlived the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Irish Church. In England this article will be entirely wasted; no English editor has ever dreamed of asking me to deal with the subject. In America, it may be useful, in view of the likelihood of attempts to set up State censorships in that country. In which case, O my friends across the sea! remember how the censorship works in England, and DON'T."

English and American Novels on the Stage.—The dramatic season just opening is notable for the exceptional number of plays which are based upon well-known novels. Never, it is said, were there so many dramatized works of fiction offered to the public at one time, and never has there been a time when such dramas have found a more eager and appreciative public. Mrs. Fiske in "Becky Sharp"—of whom we speak elsewhere in detail—of course heads the list. Then there is "The Only Way," founded on Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," which has met a very warm welcome. "The Gadfly," founded on the recent English story of that name, has furnished Mr. Stuart Robson the opportunity to experiment for the first time in tragedy, tho, as it appears, with only limited success. Mr. Zangwill has brought out his "Children of the Ghetto" in Washington with great *éclat*, and will shortly introduce it to the New York public. Julia Marlowe is to appear as *Mary Tudor* in a dramatization of Caskoden's "When Knighthood was in Flower." J. H. Stoddard is to take the part of *Lachlan Campbell* and Reuben Fox the part of *Posty* in "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush." William Gillette has adapted "Sherlock Holmes," and will himself interpret the part of the great detective. Clyde Fitch has adapted Daudet's "Sapho" for Olga Nethersole. And, finally, William Young is to make out of "Ben Hur" one of the great spectacular events of the season.

NOTES.

IT is rumored in England, says *The Music Trade Review*, that Patti may again make one of her farewell tours in America.

PADEREWSKI has had an unprecedented success in his recent European tour. In London the receipts of his last concert were over $6,000. In Paris he broke all records with receipts of 14,800 francs. He will sail for America in October.

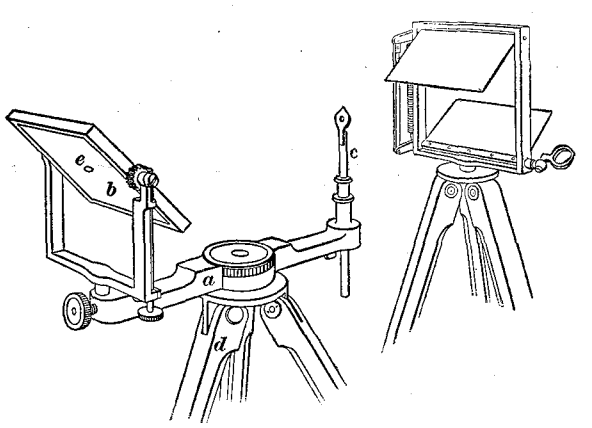
JEAN DE RESZKÉ, who with his brother is a Polish nobleman by birth, has been decorated by Queen Victoria with the Royal Victorian order of the fourth class. Sir Arthur Sullivan is the only other musician who has been honored with this especial decoration.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE ARMY SIGNAL CORPS.

AMONG all the aids that science gives to the military service, none is more important than that rendered by perfected methods of signaling from the simple "wig-wag" to the electric telegraph; yet we seldom hear of the doings of the signal corps, essential as they are to the success of any military movement.



THE HELIOGRAPH.

a, Brass bar; *b*, mirror; *c*, sighting rod; *d*, tripod; *e*, hole in the mirror through which the instrument is set by bringing hole and end of sighting rod in line with distant station. The tripod to the right with shutters is used to produce the intermittent flashes of which the signals are composed.

An illustrated article in *The Mechanic Arts Magazine* (Scranton, Pa., September), by Louis Allen Osborne, gives in brief space some of the most interesting facts regarding this branch of the service. Says the author:

"When you read in your morning paper the account of some important battle in the heart of the Philippine Islands, does it ever strike you that this information has come to you from the interior of a country where railroads are few, telegraph lines fewer, and the only means of communication between some sections is on horseback? When General Shafter was in Cuba it was not unusual for the evening papers to publish details of events that had taken place the same morning in the interior of the island, and the officers of any army in active service must be in constant communication with the commander, no matter how widely the sub-organizations may be separated. The duty of providing and maintaining this communication devolves upon the signal corps; and the signalmen detailed to accompany a battalion or regiment, as it marches out of headquarters camp, are of as much importance to that organization as is the lookout on board ship. The signal corps is the eyes and ears of an army. It must frequently advance beyond the main column, reconnoiter the country, and report back in detail anything that may be discovered. It must also keep the moving detachment in communication with general headquarters, and report each day all the details of its service to the commanding officer.

"The instruments used in signaling may be divided into two general classes—namely, those designed to produce on the receiver an impression of motion, and those designed to produce an impression of time. The former include the flag, torch, etc., and the latter comprise the lantern, heliograph, telegraph, etc.

"When signaling with the flag, the signalman faces the station with which he desires to communicate, and waves the flag slowly but steadily from right to left to attract attention; or, if the station has a particular 'call letter,' he attracts attention by repeatedly signaling that letter until he is answered."

After describing the usual combinations of motions employed to form the letters of the alphabet, and noting that at night the torch or lantern is used instead of a flag, the author goes on to describe the heliograph, one of the most interesting instruments for military signaling. The usual form is shown in the illustration. The intermittent flashes of reflected sunlight sent by this device have been made to carry a message eighty-two miles in the clear air of the Rocky Mountains and forty-seven miles in the East (from the Capitol roof at Albany to the Catskills). The uncertainties of the weather, of course, make this method of signaling somewhat unreliable. Says Mr. Osborne:

"The telegraph and the telephone are, then, the only absolute and unfailing means of communication. A telegraph line several miles long may be erected in a day, and it can be guarded by a comparatively small number of men.

"In laying a telegraph line, two or more of the signalmen carry knapsacks, on the top of which are reels containing one quarter of a mile of double cable. These reels unwind as they march along, and the other members of the corps in the rear attach the wires to trees at intervals, raise it on short thin poles, or hide it in the bushes and brush along the ground, according to the character of the country and degree of permanency required in the line. The erecting party are constantly in communication with every station along the line, as within the knapsacks under the reels the wires are connected up through an electric bell and telephone-receiver. This bell can be rung at any moment and instructions telephoned to the advancing party. Should the instructions be in the character of a cipher despatch and require the telegraph in preference to the telephone (as is often the case), the officer in charge of the squad is so informed, and the operator . . . steps up, throws out the telephone connection, and inserts the terminals of the key and sounder, which he carries in his hand. Telegraphic communication is thus opened with headquarters, while the local telephone service is suspended.

"Where an army is marching through an unknown country, it is frequently advisable to send a signal party to the top of some hill or promontory to reconnoiter the country, and telephone or telegraph back the results of its observations. When the party returns over the route on which they advanced, the wire is reeled up again, ready for future use. Should the main body of troops in the rear advance somewhat before the signal party returns, the rear end of the line is reeled up accordingly."

PRINTING OF THE FUTURE.

THIS is the somewhat ambitious name bestowed by M. T. L. Motquin on the method of rapid printing, by means of Roentgen rays, invented by M. Izambard. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, August 26) he gives us the latest word regarding this method, about which we have already published some information. M. Motquin first hastens to assure us that the method is one of the few things that we Americans did not originate. He says:

"There has been mentioned, as antedating the invention of M. Izambard, an experiment of the American Prof. Elihu Thomson, of March 11, 1896, in what he calls 'multiple skiagraphy.' It consisted in attempts at photographic reproduction on thirty superposed sheets of sensitive paper of different kinds. Its object was to study the penetration of the X-rays through the sensitive films. This experiment, however, had been preceded by a communication to the [Paris] Academy of Sciences by the Messrs. Lumière, on January 17, 1896.

"The earliest idea of the application of the X-rays to printing was that of M. Izambard, first in his French patent of October 19, 1897, and then in his American patent of March 18 following.

"As early as 1895 M. Izambard had thought of applying electricity to the impression of a pile of sheets of specially prepared paper.

"In his apparatus each letter was represented by a key acting on two hammers corresponding to each other, one above and one below the pile, one positive and the other negative. The current passed between the two hammers and marked the letter on each one of the intervening sheets by decomposing the film on the paper.

"About this time Roentgen's discovery made this double system of hammers, with its complicated mechanism, unnecessary. We know that the X-rays need no opposite pole to traverse the pile of paper, and this fact does away with all the difficulties of the previous plan.

"The X-rays traverse opaque bodies, but they are stopped by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

metallic substances. If, then, we use, to mark the characters on the paper, a special ink of metallic composition, these characters will be impermeable to the X-rays. A pile of gelatinobromid sheets will be instantly impressed, and the text can thus be reproduced on thousands of leaves at once.

"The text can be written with a pen or set up in type, but the simplest method is to use a typewriter. . . . We can see that this does away with the longest and most complicated operations of typography, namely, the composition and the distribution of the type. . . . . .

"If we wish to print on the two sides of a sheet at once, we can do so by sensitizing the two sides in parallel bands, the bands on one side corresponding exactly to the spaces between the lines on the other."

M. Motquin notes that the pagination of a printed book is very easy by this method, since the pages of the copy are simply to be distributed in order over the various piles of sensitized leaves, and several piles can be impressed at once by a suitable arrangement of sources of rays. He goes on to say:

"One of the most curious applications of the X-rays to printing is the impression, in sealed envelopes, of state papers, diplomatic correspondence, military plans, confidential circulars, and in general of all secret documents, which can not be kept strictly secret if printed by the present methods."

To keep a secret from the printer, it would be necessary only to enclose the copy flat in an envelope and to enclose likewise each of the sensitized sheets. M. Motquin also considers this method of printing excellently adapted for artistic designs, and for many other purposes. To quote further:

"X-ray printing is certainly the printing of the future, but even at present, without awaiting the improvements that must be made in it, the use of this very rapid process can be of service in numerous and varied cases.

"Newspapers can now have done in one hour at vastly less expense the same work that has previously required six or seven hours. A supplement containing the very latest news can be added to each edition in fifteen or twenty minutes' work. . . . Publishers of music, etc., will not have to keep on hand for possible new editions enormous stocks of plates. Doubtless they will gladly exchange this mass of metal for simple radiographic cards, which will take up little space and be always ready to use."

M. Motquin thinks that the only points in the system that need improvement are the cost of gelatinobromid paper, the composition of the radiographic inks, and the methods of washing and drying large numbers of sheets at a time. In conclusion he says:

"We do not believe that the system is destined to replace the splendid results of the present methods, but rather to supplement them in the interest of greater speed by judicious combination of the two systems."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

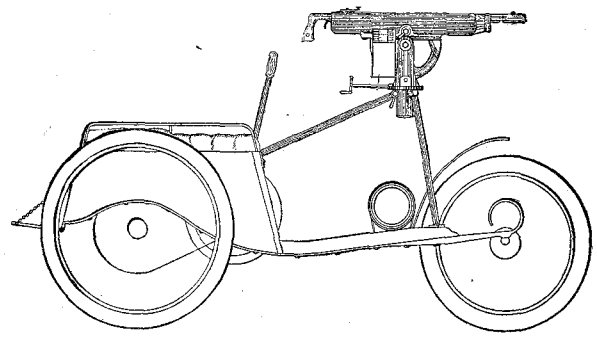
THE AUTOMOBILE GUN CARRIAGE.

IT is announced by the press that Major R. P. Davidson, United States army, will leave Chicago for Washington in a few days, on his newly invented automobile gun carriage, carrying a Colt rapid-fire gun and 2,000 rounds of ammunition. According to *The Electrical Review*, "it is Major Davidson's intention to make this trip a demonstration of the military capacities of the automobile, and it is expected that he will show that light artillery of this character can cover more ground in two days than the ordinary horse-drawn battery can traverse in a week."

Major Davidson, it will be remembered, is the officer who, at the head of a bicycle squad from the Northwestern Military Academy, made the trip from Chicago to Washington a few years ago, and delivered to the Secretary of War a message from General Brooke. Major Davidson's invention is described and illustrated in *The Automobile* (New York, September). Says that paper:

"Seats are provided for four persons, who constitute a gun crew. There is provision for carrying twenty-five hundred rounds of ammunition, a few accessories, and fuel. The large fuel tank for gasoline is placed under the forward floor, so as to be well protected from possible danger, and fuel for two hundred miles can be carried. This tank is of heavy seamless sheet iron, and is practically bullet-proof.

"The carriage employs the Duryea system of propulsion, which has been in use several years on carriages. It will mount a Colt automatic rapid-fire gun firing about five hundred shots per minute. The cartridges are 7-millimeter U. M. C., with smokeless powder and nickel-jacketed bullets, and will have a velocity of two thousand feet per second. The range of the gun is about two thousand yards. The gun points forward, and is ready for use at any time; it is mounted on a swivel and can be swung around, up or down, to cover any object, its sweep being that of a full half circle.



AUTOMOBILE GUN CARRIAGE.

"The carriage will weigh about nine hundred pounds, of which quantity the gun accounts for eighty. The running gear is made very strong, to withstand the rough usage to which the carriage may be subjected. Its designer admits that its use in regular warfare is as yet an open question, but for street riots and similar uses believes it to be practical."

HAVE FISHES TWO EXTRA SENSES?

WE are not apt to think of fishes as creatures endowed with acute sensibility, yet their senses must of course differ in degree from ours, and perhaps also differ in kind; for certainly a human being, even if he could live and breathe submerged in water, could never accomplish what the fish does. Matthias Dunn, who contributes an article entitled "The Seven Senses of Fishes" to *The Contemporary Review* (August) is of the opinion that fish are aided by at least two extra senses, which he believes to be located in the so-called lateral lines or dermal tubes, which run down the sides from the brain, meeting at the tail. Says Mr. Dunn:

"To live in the sea must be very different from living in the atmosphere. The softness, clearness, and lightness of the latter make life more secure and the pleasures of existence more safe than is possible in a medium which is nearly a thousand times heavier, and which is often so violently disturbed as to lash into fragments everything fragile existing near the shore. At times, when the war of the elements means death to all coming within range of its fury, the five senses seem very weak and inefficient defenses for meeting all the exigences of life under these violent conditions. Since all the senses are tactile, the five organs in use in the heavier element must be toned and modified to receive impressions in keeping with the weight of their surroundings; and this must entail a dull record of life, without some other additions, except possibly in the case of the sense of smell. But in the sixth and seventh senses the balance is fully made up to most of the fishes through their calling in the use of magnetism and electricity."

The sea, our author tells us, is not a crystal-clear medium by any means. It is often foul with dirt over great areas, and even when it is free from spores, spawn, weeds, and refuse the light

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

penetrates into it but a relatively short distance. To quote again:

"Such combinations of dirt, dregs, and darkness must surely make the sea anything but a pleasant transmitting vehicle for the use of the senses as we know them. Yet, notwithstanding the improbability of any beings endowed with only human intelligence finding their way through such unexplored, obscure, and undefined regions, these denizens of the deep master this difficulty with ease; nothing strikes one more than the quiet method these creatures have of knowing their true position, and the certainty with which they find the neighborhoods wherein are found the pleasures and necessaries of life. The facts seem to point to finer and higher perceptive faculties in fishes than in man, and this can only be accounted for by the former possessing two extra senses."

The sixth sense, which Mr. Dunn names the "electric dermal sense," has for its object, he believes, the foreknowledge of coming storms. He writes:

"In going roughly through the English fishes I found two lateral lines in all the sharks I have been able to get hold of—viz., the blue, porbeagle, spinous, toper, thresher, smooth hound, rough hound, nurse hound, and picked dog. And among the herring family it is seen in the chad, herring, pilchard, sprat, and anchovy, some kinds having several such lines. But I failed to find these lines in fishes with suckers on their breasts, from which fact we may conclude that they have no need of these organs, seeing these fishes are generally located near the shore, and have the power of clinging fast to the rocks when in difficulties; having this convenience, they may be able to dispense with that knowledge of the coming storms which is evidently given to other fishes which possess one of these lines. . . . . .

"Science seems to have had no knowledge of this sense; and we have only discovered it by observing the fishes using it as one of the necessities of life. Mr. J. T. Cunningham, late of the Plymouth Biological Laboratory, in his valuable work on the sole, recently published, devotes several interesting pages to the lateral lines, proving that the cells in them are sensory in their action; but concludes with the statement that the functions of these sense organs are entirely unknown, and that it is difficult to imagine what stimulus affects them. While the late Dr. Day declared these lines to be essentially organs of sensation, he did not give us the slightest information as to their object, except by suggesting that they may be tactile; but all sense organs must be of this order; it is impossible for them to be otherwise. And Dr. Gunther, of the British Museum, says these lines are abundantly provided with nerves.

"But the fishes themselves tell us the story of their use, when we observe their actions and habits of life under certain critical conditions; and their many premonitions of coming calamity distinctly point out that they must be under the influence of this far-reaching and expressive sense. This view induced me to look more carefully for the organs which represented it, and I was more than a little surprised to find the beautiful adaptability of this tube to its work."

After describing numerous instances where fish have seemed to possess knowledge that a storm was approaching, Mr. Dunn goes on:

"This excitement among the fishes before the coming storm clearly points to the circumstance that they are fully aware of what is approaching them, and prepare for the occasion; the feeding fish, well knowing that the storm will break up and destroy the connecting medium between their olfactories and their food, are anxious to take in a reserve to sustain them until communication can be again established."

Of the tubes that Mr. Dunn believes to be the seat of this premonitory sense, he says:

"Looking closely at these organs, we find the line consists in some instances of two tubes close together, and in others of two far apart; and in more than one of the Clupea family there are several such lines along the sides. In their construction they are divided into cells, consisting of jelly or mucus, having patches of sensitive hairs in them here and there. These are the organs I so anxiously looked for, and I find them to be of the same character as those in the electrical ray; they are electrical instruments pure and simple, enclosing the whole fish, whereby the electrical knowledge collected is thrown into the brain.

"It may be urged that an electric sense in fishes is little other than an hypothesis or a suggestion, and that the foregoing statement is no proof that the tube is actually electric in its action; and this to some extent is true. Here, however, we are certainly in the same boat with all the scientists, who say that certain jelly cells in the back of the torpedo are an electrical apparatus, since no individual has yet been able to make an electric battery out of this mucus or jelly. Nor has any person, to our knowledge, been able to set this jelly machine in this fish's back in action to prove its electric character. In fact, it is only considered to be such from the actions of the animal possessing it. This is precisely our case respecting the electric force in one of the lateral lines of fishes. It may be asked, 'How can the simple possession of a few electric cells without accessories be of any use to the fishes?' But having electric cells in the sea is very different from having them on the land. The torpedo ray has no wires to his instrument, but he has only to see the fish he desires as food in the distance, and by an effort of the will he can make them dead. This almost perfect expression of electric power has been in existence throughout the ages among these fishes, and man is only now discovering its first outlines. When the storms send their earth-currents along the deep, far ahead of their course, the fishes in the track with their electric cells catch the inspiration and instantly know whether it is a gale, storm, or tempest which is coming; and they act accordingly."

The seventh sense, which Mr. Dunn calls the "magnetic dermal sense," he locates in the same lateral lines, aided perhaps by the brain itself. Its purpose is, he thinks, to act as a compass in the fish's journeyings, keeping him in his course, and warning him of the proximity of the coast. After telling many wonderful stories of the unerring accuracy that fish display in these respects, he says:

"With these facts before us I think it is clear that besides electricity, magnetism, to a high degree, is a fixed principle, and plays an important part in the life history of most of our fishes. But whether the magnetism reaches them on primary or secondary lines at this moment it is difficult to say; I lean rather to the secondary expression, or that shown to be stretching from the shores only.

"Mr. Thomas Clark, of Truro, our Cornish magnetist, states that all basic rocks are highly magnetic. They are found at the Manacles, Cape Cornwall, Padstow, and many other places in and out of the county; and further, that the magnetic power of such rocks is intensified by friction. Thus the basic beaches brought into motion by storms increase their magnetic power to an almost incalculable degree, of which he gives ample proof. Hence, he infers, it often affects the compasses of passing ships, and in fogs leads them on to destruction. . . . . .

"It is interesting to think that these magnetiferous headlands have another and brighter side, and may be the means by which the inhabitants of the sea find their way from winter and tempest to shelter and rest; and when the spring advances direct them back to sunshine and their summer homes.

"No doubt the intricacies of the compass are too much for the comprehension of these fishes; but they may have a magnetic indication suitable to their apprehension, on the lines of sight or smell, which may impress them as to the whereabouts of the headlands, and consequently of the vicinity of the seashore. I can understand the possibility of the idea being objected to because the creatures have no metals from which such a talisman could be built up; but the same kind of objection can be raised respecting the formation of an electric battery in the back of the electric ray.

"And in this instance may not the brain itself, assisted by the dermal magnetic tube, be a substitute for the lodestone? For this organ is to a great extent constructed on the same lines as Lord Kelvin's latest compass invention—viz., a magnet floating in liquid. I have opened the skulls of several fishes at death, and have found the brain in the cranium floating in a fine, clear, tasteless fluid, of about the consistence of water, which, with the brain, in many instances completely fills the brain-pan."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LIGHTNING.

IN a recent issue (August 12) we reproduced a photograph of lightning, together with remarks made by Professor Hazen in *Popular Science*, to the effect that a multiple flash of lightning had never, so far as known, been photographed except by a moving camera. This remark has called forth contributions from two of our readers. One of them, Dr. J. D. Justice, of Quincy, Ill., sends us two photographs made by Dr. J. K. Reticker of that city, about 11 P.M. in May last. Dr. Justice writes:

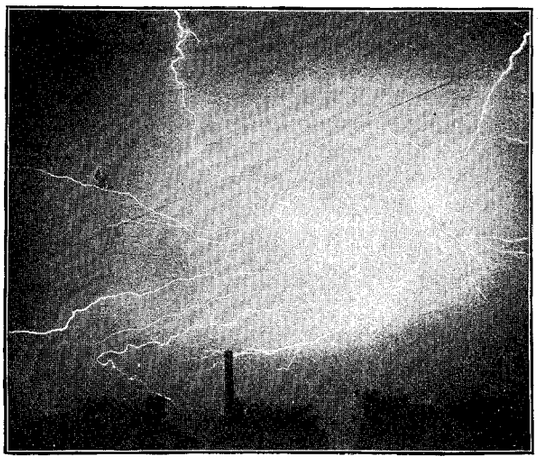


FIG. 1.

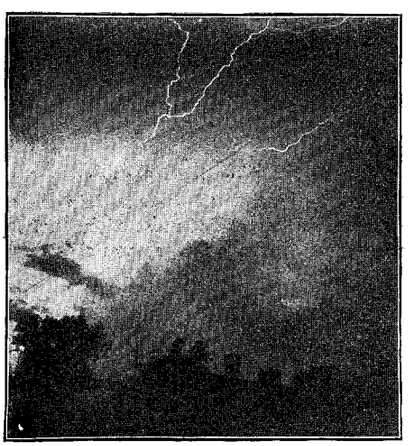


FIG. 2.

"The next morning while in the operating-room of St. Mary's Hospital, Doctors W. H. Baker, Otis Johnston, Henry Hart, and the writer were talking about the beautiful lightning flashes. One in particular, a multiple flash seen by Dr. Baker, was mentioned, when Dr. Reticker, also present, introduced his photograph of that particular flash, and Dr. Baker at once recognized it as the one he thought he had seen. The direction and time appeared to tally so well that the discussion ceased, but all admired the photograph. I herewith hand you a print made for me by Dr. Reticker since I read your article (Fig. 1). The tall stack shown gives the precise direction of the flash. The doctor tells me he made many trials before success crowned his efforts. A second photograph (Fig. 2) taken another evening is worthy of note because of the clouds shown. The camera rested upon the roof of his residence open each time."

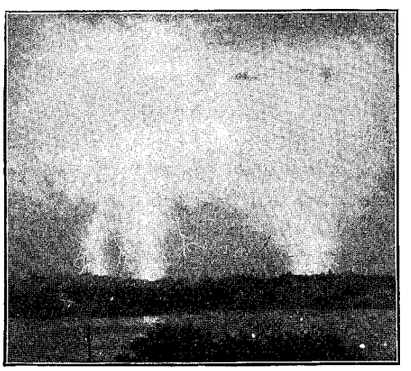


FIG. 3.

Mr. F. B. Beardsley, of Hartford, Conn., also contributes a photograph (Fig. 3) that was made from a camera that was not in motion. He writes to us:

"It was a very dark night, and the camera was kept on the cloud, and as fast as a flash appeared a change was made. Nearly a hundred slides or pictures were taken, but this was the wonderful one, and there was no thought of a multiple picture when it was taken, and it was not known that we had such a picture till it was developed. This can be proved if there are any doubts of it."

Why do Birds Migrate?—Some correspondence on this subject in *Popular Science News* (September) reveals the fact that there is considerable difference of opinion on the subject among naturalists. Says one contributor: "The migration of birds has been, and still is, quite a mystery. It is undoubtedly a matter of instinct, and also of example from older to younger birds. That these birds have any idea of the exact time of an advancing season is not to be accepted. In fact, in many cases, the setting in of an early or late winter may be foretold by the early or late migration of birds from North to South. It is so easy for a bird to change its habitat that it is no wonder it takes this method of keeping itself in a comfortable locality and where the food it needs can be obtained most readily. The stories told of the feats performed by birds in carrying out this migratory instinct are marvelous. The Virginia plover, it has been calculated, flies at the rate of 225 miles an hour, and at a height of nearly two miles. It is said that a Wilson's blackcap warbler arrived at a certain bush in the North, in three successive years, at 1,30 P.M. of the same day." Another correspondent writes: "It is commonly thought that birds migrate because of the changes in the weather; that they seek in winter a warmer and in summer a cooler climate, so as to avoid being subjected to great vicissitudes of temperature. But naturalists tell us the migrations are largely a matter of the search after food. They leave a given region because a specific food is exhausted, and they fly to another specific region because the experiences of the tribe as a whole have shown that desirable food can be found there. They are driven by hunger out of one place and are led by experience to another. It is not the winds that drive them, nor is it the temperature that tempts them." Regarding this, a prominent ornithologist writes to the same paper: "I suppose this may be true in part, for proper food and rearing of young are chief reasons; but they often seem to go without any apparent reason, when food conditions are seemingly perfect. It is certain they go, but I have yet to find the ornithologist who can tell exactly why."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SILKWORMS are very sensitive to the action of light of different colors, according to experiments recently described by Flammarion before the French Academy of Sciences. "The author," says *La Nature*, "kept silkworms in boxes covered with glass of different shades. The creatures all received the same food, and nevertheless they gave very different results as to the quantity of silk and eggs, and also in the proportionality of the sexes."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE survey of the island of Puerto Rico now being made by the United States authorities has been productive of so much new information that it is called by *The National Geographic Magazine* "the rediscovery of Puerto Rico." The latest Spanish surveys were old and unreliable. Says the magazine just mentioned: "A curious circumstance developed by this survey is the fact that the island seems to be considerably smaller than has been supposed, at least if one can safely generalize from the experience of one season. According to previous information, Point Viento is about fifty miles east of Ponce, but the actual distance was found to be about seven miles less. If this 'shrinkage' should be found to extend to other portions of the island, it would make a considerable decrease in the area of the island from the figures usually stated."

IN discussing some recent lunar photographs, M. Loewy, director of the Paris observatory, remarks, as reported in *La Nature*, that "the comparative history of the earth and the moon shows that their development has been on parallel lines. The moon carried away from the earth a fraction of the terrestrial atmosphere, amounting to about 1-900 when separation took place, but this atmosphere has been diminished rapidly. It has been thought that the disappearance of the air was total and final. The photographs show huge deposits of white ashes formed at a great distance from the craters after solidification. There must have been an atmosphere at this time to transport the ashes, and, as this was subsequent to solidification, it is at least probable that the atmosphere still exists."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS ON THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

THE religious press of America—Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, and Free Thought—has attained to a unity of belief and sentiment upon one point at least, namely, that an egregious moral outrage was perpetrated by the Rennes court-martial. The very captions of the editorial articles upon the verdict show this. One paper heads its comment, "The Rape upon Justice"; another, "France's Infamy"; another, "The Moral Sedan of France"; still another, "The Condemnation of France," etc. We can find space for only a few of the many scores of denunciatory judgments. *The Outlook* (undenom.) says:

"Recondemned! We rub our eyes to see clearer, but we are still living in modern, not in medieval, times, as such monstrous injustice might indicate. It seems incredible that this defiance of conscience, reason, and justice could take place in the last part of the last year of that century which we are fond of regarding as the most civilized of all epochs. . . . . .

"The five men who voted 'Guilty' are either imbeciles or perjurers. Instead of convicting Dreyfus, they have convicted themselves. Expediency, not evidence, conquered them. To please the majority of Frenchmen, and to please the army, the judges yielded more even than did Pilate himself; they crucified afresh an innocent victim."

The Independent (undenom.):

"This trial has been a campaign of education for the French people, teaching them the inseparable alliance of honesty and honor. France has had a weak sense of justice; this trial has cultivated that sense. It has, perhaps for the first time, set over against each other the two ideals, one of justice, the other of reputation, of glory, called honor. France has been told by her noblest men that honor must rest on justice, that honor must follow justice, not justice honor; and if the lesson is not yet learned it has been well preached. All the nations of the world have been looking on, and they unite in condemning the nation that has condemned an innocent man to save the fame of a few generals. The nations of the world are this day preaching the lesson of justice before honor to France. France declares that there is no other nation that makes so much of honor as she; but she does not know what honor is. She is hugging a bastard in its place. It is the duelist's honor, the swaggerer's honor that she glories in, not that of Christian or of Jewish truth."

The Watchman (Baptist):

"Never before in human history has the moral judgment of the civilized world been so unanimous in the condemnation of an act of national injustice as it is in its verdict upon the Dreyfus case. . . . A century ago such a travesty of justice might have passed without notice; but to-day, with the modern methods of conveying intelligence and with the modern quickened sense of justice, the world is aflame with indignation. The fact that the world should be swift to visit its condemnation upon a great nation for a moral delinquency indicates and registers the modern ethical advance. The moral consciousness of the world has been aroused to see that no defeat that it is possible for a nation to sustain in arms is for a moment comparable with the disgrace of consenting to injustice. That is the shame that rests upon France to-day, and it can not be atoned for by any brilliance of foreign alliances, any advance in wealth, numbers, or intelligence, or any victories by land or sea."

The Evangelist (Presby.):

"The general censure of France, the general expression of hopelessness that any good can henceforth come of a nation so blind to justice, so hostile to the right, so given over to prejudice, are all the more severe and sweeping in proportion to the firmness with which that conviction has been held in the face of every evidence that acquittal was not to be expected from the court-martial at Rennes. In every other civilized country, condemnation of the verdict has not only been unanimous, it has called forth the severest and most scathing judgment of France as a nation, the most pessimistic forecast of her future, the most confident prophecies of her downfall. Humanity washes her hands of France as of a nation past redemption."

The Interior (Presby.):

"The verdict against Dreyfus should be accepted by every honest man and woman as a personal insult, and resented as such. The women of America alone can bring the sycophantic scoundrels who have outraged the moral sense of Christendom to their knees. The women made the Parisian press right-about-face with the agility of monkeys in the beginning of the Spanish war. Will American women look upon that broken-hearted wife, and those children with names blackened in their helpless infancy, and then soil their white hands with anything that comes from the befouled hands of France? Will they crowd French cafés and hotels for the Exposition next year? Those who do will be in, but not of, American womanhood."

The Churchman (Prot. Episc.):

"Twenty-nine years ago a fabric of political corruption based on military terror and veneered with military pomp collapsed at the virile touch of the psalm-singing soldiers of Germany. That was a political Sedan. To-day France is her own executioner. Others can inflict material defeat and ruin on a nation, but only the nation itself can forfeit its own honor.

"And that is what France has done. . . . . .

"Our hope is in the intellect and the independent religious life of France, in the saving remnant that have battled so loyally for truth and righteousness in these past years and will not now withdraw before the triumphant joy of the forces of clericalism and monarchical reaction. They will fight on, for that is a law of their being. We have faith that they will prevail, and that her ten righteous men may yet save Sodom."

The Christian Advocate (Meth. Episc. South):

"In every civilized nation there is indignation at the unrighteous and cruel weakness of the court-martial. If such a thing as the public opinion of the whole world can effect anything, it will put a stop to the further humiliation and persecution of the poor creature who has been forced to suffer so much in the place of a nest of base-hearted criminals and conspirators, one of whom at least forged the document upon which the pretended verdict was based."

The Catholic Mirror, Baltimore:

"The church makes no campaign against the Jews nor do the religious orders attack them.

"In this country, the Catholic press is almost one in belief in the innocence of the Jew. The few papers who proclaim otherwise are inspired by the personal beliefs of their editors, just as those who affirm the prisoner's innocence speak only the sentiment of the individual on the tripod, not a prejudged verdict of the church."

The American Hebrew:

"O France, how art thou fallen low! A hissing and a reproach hast thou become before the bar of history—a thing of scorn and loathing in the eyes of mankind. From age to age thy shame shall not cease and men, not to be born for decades yet, shall grow up to speak of thee with words of contempt, to avert their honest eyes from looking on thy dishonored face, to shrink from contact with thee. For thou, who claimest to be wedded to honor and to have selected all verity for thy bridal bed, hast proved to be a thing wilfully loathsome and hideous because of the deformity of thy choice, when thy real bride was seen and thy degraded nuptial couch was disclosed. This is thy shame—that not the meanest things on earth can be told that thou art even a little better than they!

"When thy traitorous sons drew up their plans and arranged their schemes, when they reckoned the danger and counted the cost, they forgot one factor. They omitted to count in God, and He will assuredly remind them of His existence!"

The Hebrew Standard:

"No country can outlive the shame of France. Spain stands out as a mournful example of its crime against a part of its popu-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lation. All its power and the work of some of its most enlightened statesmen could not avoid its inevitable downfall."

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch writes in *The Reform Advocate:*

"As for France—the God of Israel still liveth. Righteousness exalteth a nation. Let us pray that for the country and the people that on the European continent were the first to proclaim the rights of man, soon the better day of moral regeneration may dawn. We are confident the hour will strike when France will accept the verdict of the world's jury and make amends for the inconsistent, unjust sentence pronounced at Rennes."

THE CREED OF THOMAS HARDY.

FEW readers of Thomas Hardy would be disposed to admit that he has a creed; and, using the word creed in the ordinary religious sense of the term, doubtless he has none. A critic, Miss Anna McClure Sholl, has said of him:

"Acknowledging no creed, this most modern of modern novelists is eminently Calvinistic in his portrayal of men and women as predestined to misfortune or failure; as pulled about at the impish pleasure of the god Circumstance. The keynote of his work indeed is the effect of circumstance—of luck—upon man's war with the lower elements in his nature. Some foreordained event for which he is in no wise responsible turns the tide of battle against him; yet he is held accountable for his defeat. He reaps where he has not sown. He is overwhelmed with punishments for sins committed by others. He is literally badgered through life by the modern devil of ill luck."

Yet here we have a very definitely outlined belief, even if it be a belief in evil; and using the word in this primary sense, a writer in *The American Illustrated Methodist Magazine*—Mr. James Main Dixon—has attempted to point out the religious significance of this twilight creed, which has been a progressive intellectual and spiritual process, an almost complete reversal of his earlier and more optimistic outlook upon life. The writer says:

"The tone of each of his books has been somewhat gloomier than the last. It is true he is in sympathy with nature; but the nature he interprets is a nature wholly limited to the senses. As his outlook on life becomes less enthusiastic and more critical with advancing years, nature appears more and more 'red in tooth and claw with ravine'; the graveyards are more in evidence than the happy homesteads. The appalling thought which, on one occasion, struck a chill at Alfred Tennyson's heart as he approached the great city of London—that all this million and more of people would, in a definite time, be corpses in their graves—is a thought we naturally drift to after a continuous reading of Hardy. His characters become one with nature in the subtle web of sympathy he weaves between mind and matter. But the process leaves man more of an animal, instead of raising the brute creation nearer the level of man. It is not the magnificent conception of St. Paul, which makes the whole creation sympathize with man's aspirations; it is the leveling down of man to the infinitely recurring cycle of birth, growth, and the inevitable dissolution. . . . To Tennyson the ideal is the real, the other world the world of life. The gleams from the other world that come to us through friendship and otherwise are sparks of holy fire that must be kept alive with as sacred care as ever priest preserved of old the altar fire.

"But Thomas Hardy, looking upon life with the cynical eye of the realist, crushes out these illusions. He contemplates life in what appears to him to be its practical aspect; and he advises his readers to accept calmly the inevitable."

Mr. Dixon mentions one of Hardy's tales—"The Fellow-Townsmen"—as one of the most terribly significant examples of his dark philosophy of life. It is the simple story of two men's lives:

"One is happily wedded; the other, having married a fashionable wife, who cares nothing for him, is miserable. A boating accident occurs, and the dearly loved wife is drowned, while the woman whose only destiny in life seems to be that of making her husband miserable is rescued from death. . . . To the very end of the tale a tricky fate pursues the man who was unhappily married. He is relieved of an unsuitable partner only just too late to marry his first love. The fates conspire against him, as against poor Tess, so as to crush out happiness for him.

"This, then, is Mr. Hardy's dreary philosophy of life. He contemplates a stage where men and women come and go, and are quickly forgotten. Happy are those whom a malign fate does not thwart with a strange persistency. The lesson of life is the old pagan one of cheerless resignation. To obtain the wished-for prize is to suffer disillusion; to continue in the stedfast pursuit of the ideal is impossible for poor human flesh and blood; to trust to fate or Providence is to lean on a broken reed."

Yet, says Mr. Dixon, Hardy is not without "longings after the mystical, the eternal, the satisfying." In a stanza in the recently published "Wessex Poems" he says:

> "That from the bright believing band
> An outcast I should be;
> That faiths for which my comrades stand
> Seem fantasies to me
> And mirage-mist their shining land
> Is a drear destiny."

But he can not join in belief with those who have faith in the "returning of heart to heart" after dust has returned to dust:

> "Such scope is granted not my powers indign...
> I have lain in dead men's beds, have walked
> The tombs of those with whom I'd talked,
> Called many a gone and goodly one to shape a sign,
>
> "And panted for response. But none replies;
> No warnings loom, nor whisperings
> To open out my limitings,
> And Nescience mutely muses: Where a man falls he lies."

Mr. Dixon terms this the essence of that "sad pessimism of the worldling who wrote 'The Preacher' and who, gazing on life, detected nothing but emptiness everywhere." He adds:

"It is evident that this condition here described is not a condition of spiritual health. This agnostic life, with its gray skies and leaden horizon, is malarious. No wonder that into it intrudes the unhealthy notion of a tricksy, thwarting fate, which seems to take pleasure in wrecking happy destinies. As perfect physical health engenders an instinctive indifference to dangers, and thus best insures itself against harm, so perfect spiritual health, trusting in God, is untouched by sickly morbidity. Perfect love casteth out fear. The man who, looking out upon God's world, can question nature in the following fashion, will surely be at the mercy of an evil destiny:

> "'Has some vast Imbecility,
> Mighty to build and bend
> But impotent to tend,
> Framed us in jest, and left us now to hazardry?'"

The writer, however, gives Hardy credit for being wholly sincere, not only in his philosophy of life, but in his ethical standards:

"That Mr. Hardy is an honest, straightforward man, preaching no veiled licentiousness, but merely what he considers to be the literal truth, will be granted by most people. So plain-spoken and consistent is he, so well does he comprehend the chief points at issue, that his writings have a distinctly tonic value. The believers in a great unseen world of reality are better able, after reading his works, to realize the value of their position. They come to see that their own theory is by far the best working hypothesis in the department of the higher ethics—of all ethics, indeed. Mr. Hardy's world is a world infected with a creeping paralysis; it has lost the first essential condition of health. . . .

"The fatal destiny that broods over Hardy's universe is only potent with souls that are receiving no true spiritual nourishment; with souls which, through some defect or misfortune, are blind to the great yet simple realities of existence. Such as have 'felt' know that their contentment is not 'smugness,' but the happiness that endureth. The highest happiness has ever in it something of the mystical, which the ordinary eye refuses to see, and, failing to see, disbelieves in and distrusts. But this invisibility only makes it the more real and inviolable; a fountain of life and love to themselves and all around them."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"THE FAILURE OF CHRISTIANITY."

MR. CHARLES WATTS, an Anglo-Indian who under the pen-name of "The Free-thinker" is a frequent contributor to *The Buddhist*, Colombo, says in a recent article in that paper that Christianity is a failure in every particular in which it has promised to benefit the world. He speaks not of the truth or error of its professed creed, but of the practical non-obedience to its teachings throughout the Christian world, from which he draws the conclusion that it is a religion which in its commandments is unsuited to the nature and needs of mankind. Indeed, he believes that the great mass of Christians are not sincere believers in the ethical maxims of the Sermon on the Mount, however much they may have a certain attachment to Christian mythology such as we see in all formal religions. They find it useful and profitable in trade and social intercourse and governmental affairs to prate about their high principles of religion, says Mr. Watts, but this is pure dissimulation and smug Philistinism. He says:

"It has been frequently pointed out that the avowed object of Christianity is twofold. First, to convert mankind to a belief in the efficacy of Christ's death as an atonement for sin; and, in the second place, to furnish a gospel that would prove an efficient guide in the secular duties of life. Nothing appears more clear to our mind than that in both cases the Christian religion has proved a decided failure. It has existed in various forms for about eighteen hundred years, and yet the great majority of the human race have either not heard of it, or have entirely rejected it. The population of the globe at the present time amounts to about 1,275,000,000, of which, according to the most liberal calculation, only 350,000,000 profess to believe in Christianity; that is, less than one third. But, if we make an allowance for the large number who are merely nominal Christians, more than three fourths of the world's inhabitants to-day are not Christians. This looks like a decided failure so far as the 'conversion of the world is concerned.'

"Careful readers of the New Testament, having retentive memories, need only to be reminded of what the theory of Christianity is to enable them to see at once its inadequacy as a guide in daily life. In fact, not only are Christian teachings thoroughly impracticable, but some of them are entirely delusive. Take, for instance, the subject of prayer. Nothing is more clearly set forth in the New Testament than the promise that God will answer the supplications of those who believe in Him. Christ Himself distinctly told His disciples that whatever they asked of His Father He would grant their request. 'All things, whatever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive' (Matt. xviii. 19; xxi. 22; John xvi. 23). . . . . .

"Now, to those who firmly believe in this Christian teaching we submit the following facts. Jesus Himself prayed for the unity of Christendom, that His followers might be one (John xvii. 21); but that prayer has never been answered—in fact, the disunion among Christians to-day is greater than it ever was, and plans more sensible than reliance on prayers are now being adopted to achieve what the prayers of Jesus failed to accomplish."

The prevalent militarism, in which the armed Christian nations of the earth, with their vast millions of hosts ready to fly at each other's throats, their horrid engines of destruction, and their gospel of force, immensely outdo in display of brutal might all that paganism, ancient or modern, ever accomplished or dreamed of, is, says Mr. Watts, the shortest and most effective arraignment of Christianity that the despised pagan of to-day can desire. The following indictment of Christianity might, he thinks, be put alongside of St. Paul's indictment of paganism in his Epistle to the Corinthians, remembering, too, that every one of the crimes mentioned by the apostle is rampant in the Christian cities of to-day after nineteen hundred years of Christian preaching by the successors of the Apostles:

"The world has been devastated with sanguinary encounters, and the followers of Jesus have neither prevented those horrors nor done much to mitigate their evil effects upon mankind. Indeed, Christians on both sides of the contending forces have implored God to aid them in killing each other. This was the case in the Crimean War, the Franco-German War, and the Civil War in America. In all these conflicts each side prayed to God that it might win all the battles. One would think that the disastrous consequences of those dreadful struggles between Christian nations would have been sufficient to destroy all belief in the efficacy of the prayer of supplication, for every Sunday during all these events the clergy repeated the request: 'Give us peace in our time, O Lord.' Still, the tragic slaughters went on, and God ignored all such appeals. Surely, if anything could show the impotency of the Christian faith as a promoter of peace, it would be the present expenditure of millions of the people's money, and the loss of millions of human lives in reckless warfare. Even to-day the prayers of the churches are offered up for the Peace Conference, which does not even propose to adopt Christianity as a cure for the evils of war. What a satire on Christian prayer for peace are the busy state of the warship building trade and the extra military preparations now going on, absorbing as they do a vast proportion of the earnings of the laborers of all the great nations of the world!"

ALLEGED CHURCH DESECRATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

VIGOROUS protests from Roman Catholics continue to be made concerning the reported desecration of churches in Luzon by American soldiers. In spite of the denials of Dr. Schurman, the late chairman of the Philippine Commission, that such desecration has taken place, a protest has been filed with President McKinley by the Metropolitan Truth Society, asking him to give his attention to the matter and punish the guilty. The Catholic Young Men's National Union, at its twenty-fifth annual convention at Newark on September 20, also passed resolutions to the same effect, and forwarded them to Washington. Cardinal Gibbons is said to have appealed personally to the President, although the reports of this interview are contradictory; and on Sunday, September 17, it is said that almost every archbishop and bishop in the United States made the question a subject of especial comment in his sermon. A high ecclesiastic in Washington, quoted in the New York *World* (September 20), says:

"The protest filed by the Metropolitan Truth Society with the President has the indorsement of every Catholic in the United States. These outrages are steadily reported on what seems unimpeachable authority. They are indignities not only to Catholicism but to Christianity. . . . . .

"The archbishops are now considering the preparation of a circular letter dealing with the various aspects of the case.

"There is in this country abundant testimony of a direct character to these outrages. If those who make the allegations have borne false witness they should be punished.

"It is said that the President has ordered a complete investigation and a prompt report from the Philippines."

In a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST (September 9), we quoted a statement from the Chicago *Inter Ocean* that after making thorough investigations in St. Paul and Minneapolis it could find no stolen ecclesiastical vestments on exhibition in any shop in those two cities. The St. Paul *Dispatch* (August 29), in an editorial headed "A Specter Witness," also denied that there ever was any "Michael Prendergast" (the soldier alleged to have stolen the articles in question), or that there were any vestments to be seen on exhibition in St. Paul, and added that "the whole story was conceived in the mind of a coward, a traitor and a base calumniator, who had not even the wit to prepare a plausible story." Mr. William F. Markoe, the subscriber of the St Paul *Dispatch* who was thus given the lie direct, returned to the charge in a letter over his own name. He says:

"No names were mentioned because, knowing from experience the sensitiveness of a certain class of Catholics in such matters, I

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

feared to arouse hostility which might resent the implied insult in a way that might cost the offenders thousands of dollars. Now, however, I enclose names and addresses for the information of *The Dispatch*, so that it may verify the facts if it cares to. Moreover, I make the further assertion that I had the soldier's word for it that before leaving said religious trophies with the store in question he submitted them to the inspection of *The Dispatch*, which made a news item thereof, which several persons claimed to have read in your own columns at the time. I also assert that said sacred books were on exhibition from about May 12 until a few days ago; that the missal or mass-book was open at the most solemn portion of the mass, namely, the consecration of the elements; that the sacred words of consecration were printed in large display type; that a most touching picture of our crucified Savior with bowed head and disheveled hair, as if in silent protest, was conspicuously displayed; that the well-thumbed pages proclaimed that the book had been actually used in the offering of the most holy sacrifice of the mass times without number; that thousands of passers gazed upon these sacred objects with feelings of curiosity or deep chagrin, while not a few sincere Catholics consoled themselves with the thought that at least the identity of the words and music of these books with those used in every Catholic church in St. Paul afforded proof conclusive of the identity of Catholic doctrine and worship in all ages and countries.

"Does *The Dispatch* also deny the exhibition of the sacred vestments of a Catholic bishop of the Philippines in a store in Minneapolis so minutely described in such respectable journals as *The Northwestern Chronicle*, *The Irish Standard*, the Minneapolis *Times*, and the Minneapolis *Journal?*"

In reply to this letter *The Dispatch* says editorially (August 31):

"*The Dispatch*, upon reflection, recalls that there was on exhibition in this city a Catholic prayer-book, said to have come from the island of Luzon, but it did not understand, nor does it now believe, that the book in question was the result of spoliation of Catholic churches by the American soldiers, hundreds of whom are probably as devout Catholics as those who have communicated to *The Dispatch* their thoughts on this subject. That seems about all that is necessary to be said."

In *Collier's Weekly* (New York, September 9) appears a full-page illustration which is "respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War" by the editor. Under it are printed the following words:

"The above picture is from a photograph taken by a correspondent in the Philippines, and not altered in any particular. It represents a field telegraph station set up on the altar of Caloocan church with wires attached to the tabernacle. The officer standing back of the operator is a lieutenant; and the one in front of the operator, with a cigarette, holds the rank of captain in the United States army."

The Independent (September 21) says, however:

"We do not know that a Catholic church is any more sacred than a Protestant church, and in our Civil War a multitude of Protestant churches were quite as much desecrated. In the Philippines the church is the chief building, a sort of fort, and is always occupied by the insurgents and often fired by them on their retreat. That is the way of war. In this case the picture shows that no unnecessary damage has been done. The cross and the image of the Virgin and Child are untouched, as also the filigree wreaths and other ornaments and carvings. We agree with the sensible editor of *The Western Watchman*, who says:

"'Some papers, to prove that our American troops in the Philippines desecrate Catholic churches there, print photographs of the interior of those churches, showing them filled with soldiers. Now, if the only desecration those churches receive is sheltering our poor soldiers from the killing Philippine sun, a very few drops of holy water will reconcile them.'"

On September 22, the following despatch from General Otis was received by the War Department:

"Referring to your cablegram of September 18, sixteen churches, different localities, occupied by United States troops. Four only partially occupied, and religious services not interfered with. Also three convents occupied. These three and ten of the sixteen churches formerly occupied by insurgents. Church property respected and protected by our troops."

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* (September 23), who quotes the foregoing despatch, President McKinley "promptly directed that a cablegram be sent to General Otis asking for a more explicit report upon the matter." Some surprise has been expressed, says the same authority, that General Otis seems to think the protest was directed against the *occupation* of churches and convents. On this point he quotes the following comment from the apostolic delegate, Monseigneur Martinelli:

"There can be no legitimate complaint over the occupation of churches by troops in time of war. According to the canons of the church we do not hold that such quartering forms what we call desecration. It is customary, however, for the military commandant to give due notice of his purpose to the bishop or priest in charge, so that the blessed sacrament, the sacred relics, and the regular altar furniture can be removed. The bishop or priest, in giving his permission, presupposes that the military authorities will preserve good order and discipline."

A New High-Church Magazine.—The first number of the new monthly magazine called *Church Defense*, devoted to the interests of the "Catholic party" in the Episcopal Church, was issued in New York on September 21. One bishop and several well-known New York clergymen are reported to have lent their personal support to the paper, and are to be contributors to it. The motto of the journal is "First Pure, Then Peaceable," and the opening article is, in part, as follows:

"The Gospel is first pure, then peaceable. Its message of peace is to men of good will, not to those who teach what the American bishops, in their Pastoral Letter of 1894, describe as 'certain novelties of opinion and expression, which have seemed to us to be subversive of the fundamental verities of Christ's religion.' There can be no peace between faith and unbelief, and when the arch-enemy of souls comes stalking in surplice and stole, the call to battle against error becomes more imperative. . . . Now unbelief boldly demands admission to the priesthood, and a bishop has been found to lay hands upon an avowed disciple of error, an impugner of God's Holy Word. This sacrilege was not committed thoughtlessly or unadvisedly, but in the face of serious and earnest protests. It was not an erratic incident, but it was a concerted assault upon the Citadel of Faith."

In still another article Bishop Potter is exhorted to declare publicly that he committed a great error in admitting the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs into holy orders in the church. "Will he"—Bishop Potter—"be strong enough and great enough to break away from the evil forces closing about his name and work?" is the pointed question that is asked. Further respects are paid to Dr. Briggs as follows:

"Dr. Briggs, whose ordination so scandalized the church, occupies a position which, to say the least, must be trying. As professor in the Union Theological Seminary, he is supposed to be under obligations to teach the Westminster Confession; as a priest of the church, he is bound to teach the Catholic faith, as this church hath received the same. As a professor, he teaches men who are to go forth, not as priests, but as Presbyterian ministers, while he himself has taken vows to be a priest in the Anglican church, which believes in a three fold ministry. As a clergyman of the church, which believes the Bible to be the Word of God, he is going forth to teach at the pro-cathedral parish a people, a large part of whom are Jews, not to believe the Old Testament."

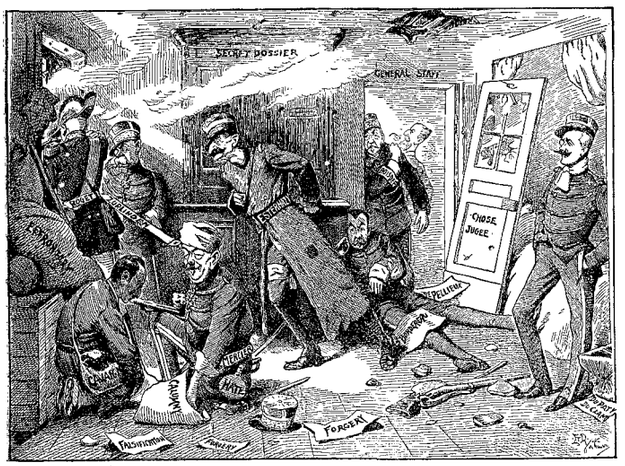
A VOTE of thanks passed at a camp-meeting in Georgia lately has the merit of originality if not of reverence, altho the originality was probably unconscious, and the apparent irreverence not designed. At the last meeting of the series, eight resolutions were passed, in the form of a tender of thanks to those who had shown favor to the religious gathering. The last two resolutions of thanks read: "Seventh. To the railroad for the reduced rate of one and a third fare for round trip to persons attending the meeting. Eighth. To Almighty God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, for calling so many of His people together, and meeting with them in power and demonstration."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN TOPICS.

DISCUSSING THE DREYFUS VERDICT.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS'S pardon, issued last week by President Loubet after Dreyfus had withdrawn his appeal for a revision of the Rennes sentence, will not, according to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, annul the civil and military consequences of the verdict, and he will, therefore, no longer be-



"LES DERNIÈRES CARTOUCHES!" (RENNES, 1899.)
(With profound apologies to the memory of Alphonse de Neuville.)
—*Punch*, *London*.

long to the army. There is nothing, however, to prevent him from applying to the Court of Cassation to quash the Rennes trial whenever the new fact required by law is produced. When liberated, he proceeded to Carpentras, a city of 10,000 inhabitants, in the southeastern part of France (province of Vaucluse) where he is now living in the house of a sister. The members of his family do not wish to expose him to such demonstrations of sympathy abroad as might be used against him by his adversaries at home.

The civilized world is pretty unanimous in saying that the verdict of the Rennes court is a violation of justice, and that France must suffer in consequence. *The Globe*, Toronto, says:

"A new force that has stolen upon the world unconsciously is a world-wide public opinion, and its first striking manifestation is in the Dreyfus case. . . . Every nation feels the new force of the world's opinion. Whether in overrunning new territory, subjugating weaker races, or in the treatment of its own subjects, every member of the family of nations is restrained by thoughts of what the outside world will say. The sentiment in the case of Captain Dreyfus has been healthy and humane. It was the thought of a man enduring the tortures of solitary confinement on Devil's Island for a crime of which he was innocent that moved the world and turned all eyes on France."

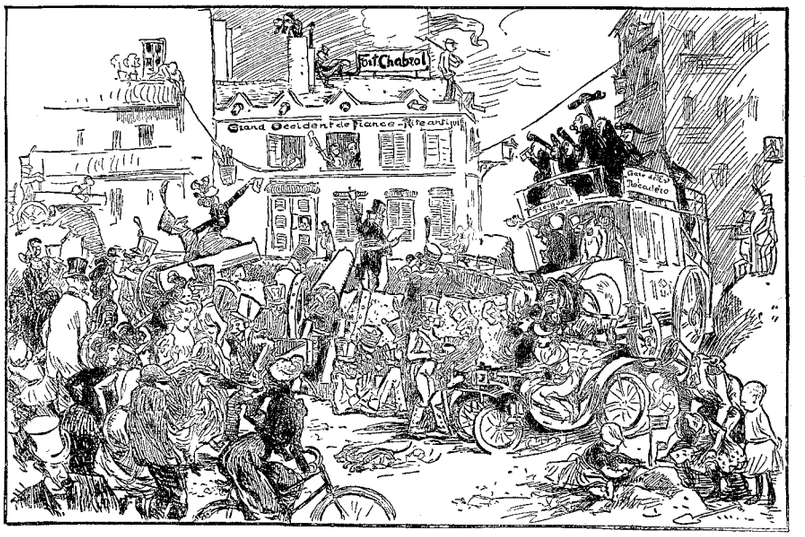
The Globe is one of the few papers which, while unable to justify the Dreyfus affair, finds some explanations for it, which we summarize as follows:

We must remember that French court proceedings, however satisfactory to Frenchmen, are different from those in vogue among English-speaking nations, and not easy for us to understand. The witnesses do not give their testimony under such strict rules and limitations. Besides this peculiarity of the case, we must remember that we did not get an unbiased representation of the trial at Rennes. The reports were full of argument and prejudice, and were obviously biased in favor of Dreyfus. The witnesses against him always presented a wretched appearance in the box, and nearly every day there was a "triumph" for the prisoner. That Dreyfus did not write the *bordereau* seems proven. That he confessed his treason, that he sold documents to Germany in order to get more valuable documents from Germany, is not proven, as Captain Lebrun-Renault can not bring another witness to back him. If the judges were to give the reasons for their decision, some light might be thrown upon the mystery; but at present it seems to be involved in a mist which only time and the researches of some future historian can dissipate.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* claims to have found a solution. Dreyfus was a spy in the pay of Russia, says that paper. But it has not yet offered any evidence in support of this assertion. Many papers express astonishment at the sort of testimony admitted before the court, and the summing up of the counsel for the prosecution, Major Carrière, is regarded as extremely weak. "We are told that Dreyfus may have done this, and might have done that; but not a word of what Dreyfus *has done*," says the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*. It must be taken into consideration that there is still secret evidence, or what passes as evidence, and that the trial was not altogether public. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, points out that an appeal would do little good to Dreyfus, and says:

"The generals who were called as witnesses, and who are acting as prosecutors, have sprung a new dossier on the court. Observe the government commissary, Major Carrière, had two months to prepare the evidence and all the documents before him. The secret dossier has been examined. The generals have been allowed to talk at large, and their evidence so-called has been torn to shreds. Now when their backs are to the wall they produce a more secret dossier; and it is absolutely going to be examined. When it also is abolished—a still more secret dossier will of course make its timely appearance."

One witness claimed to have seen a French paper with the words "Dreyfus is arrested" in the German Emperor's bedroom at Potsdam. But strangers are not admitted to the Prussian



THE SIEGE OF "FORT CHABROL."—*Jugend*, *Munich*.

palaces while the royal family occupy them. Moreover, when Labori, Dreyfus's counsel, who is an accomplished German scholar, tested the witness, it was found that the latter could not read the German of even so short a sentence as "Dreyfus is arrested." Another witness claimed to have overheard two German officers speak of Dreyfus as a traitor and a spy. Independently of the fact that this would hardly be called evidence in most

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

countries, it was found that the hotel at which the witness said he heard the conversation had ceased to exist at the date he gave. On the other hand, the declarations of the German and Italian military *attachés* that Dreyfus never had anything to do with them were completely ignored, altho backed by statements in the official *Reichs-Anzeiger*, Berlin. Still France will probably feel relieved provided the Dreyfusards let the matter rest where it is. *The Speaker*, London, remarks:

"An appeal would be most grave, because it would invite the supreme court to declare whether the liberty and honor of a French citizen in a citizen army are to be protected by law, or left to the mercy of savage prejudices and organized conspiracy, claiming the divine right of military discipline. This is a question which far transcends in vital importance the personal wrongs of Captain Dreyfus. It goes to the very root of civilized government. Is France to be governed by law, or by the sword of Brennus thrown into the scale to make justice kick the beam? That issue makes a far greater demand upon the civic courage of enlightened Frenchmen than any issue which has risen since the Revolution. We believe that courage will be equal to the emergency, and will meet the enemies of civilization without flinching."

The London *Times* wellnigh exhausts its vocabulary in condemnation of the verdict:

"We have no hesitation in affirming that the sentence of the Rennes court-martial constitutes in itself the grossest and, viewed in the light of the surrounding circumstances, the most appalling prostitution of justice which the world has witnessed in modern times. Judicial crimes have been committed in the past under the overpowering influence of popular passion, in moments of intense panic and national excitement, in the throes of revolutionary movements, when the whole machinery of justice has fallen temporarily into the hands of a bloodthirsty mob or of fanatical sectaries; but never before, in a great country which claims to march at the head of civilization, which possesses all the outward guaranties of social order, of constitutional liberties, and of regular government, which in a period of profound international peace can rely upon the consciousness of its own strength not less than upon powerful alliances for the undisturbed enjoyment of its legitimate position among the foremost powers of the world, has a properly constituted tribunal, invested with all the power and majesty of the law, so flagrantly, so deliberately, so mercilessly trampled justice, honor, and truth under foot."

Zola, in an article in *L'Aurore*, draws a contemptuous picture of the court-martial and its proceedings, and adds (we quote from a translation in the London *Times*):

"When the complete report of the Rennes trial has been published there will exist no more execrable monument of human infamy. This exceeds everything. Never will a more rascally document have been furnished to history. Ignorance, folly, madness, cruelty, lies, crime are strewn there broadcast with such effrontery that future generations will shudder with shame. It contains confessions of our baseness which will make humanity blush. That such a trial could have taken place, that a nation should offer the civilized world such symptoms of its moral and intellectual state, it must be that it is passing through a horrible crisis. Is then death near at hand? What bath of kindness, purity, and equity will save us from the poisoned mud in which we are struggling?"

It is certainly not without interest to note that so reliable a publication as the *Journal des Débats*, Paris, which has maintained a fairly independent attitude during the trial, describes the audience to have been thoroughly satisfied of the fairness of the court, while the foreign journalists who reported the case claim that the court was very unfair to Dreyfus. The *Matin* and other French papers complain that the foreigners did not appreciate the courtesy extended to them, and that they endeavored to turn the Dreyfus affair into an excuse for boycotting the next Paris exhibition. According to reliable reports, this boycott will come to nothing; but there is no reason to doubt that French prestige has suffered very materially in countries which were accustomed to regard France as their leader. Cesare Lombroso, the well-known Italian criminologist, writes in the main as follows, in the *Gazzeta del Popolo*, Turin:

The French people do not hate injustice as much as most peoples. Papers which are not influenced by the church or by the jingoes are not read by the masses. The Socialists do not exercise the same influence as in Germany, and can not impress the people. The people do not object to injustice when it hurts a victim like Dreyfus. This sentence at Rennes will lead France back to its militarist, monarchical, and Jesuitical instincts. True, France has as progressive and liberal a ministry as a people could have to-day. But the moral strength of that ministry is regarded as weakness by the French people. Because that ministry is too high-minded to shed blood in the Guérin comedy, it will fall. The people want a brutal show of power.

I can not tell what triumphant militarism will do. It may conquer a few additional square miles in China or Africa. It may pick a quarrel with England. It may establish a prohibitive tariff for the protection of French agriculture and industry, and deliver the schools into the hands of the priesthood. One thing only is certain: all who yet believe in the intellectual hegemony of France must lose their faith. Among the Latins France used to be admired. We magnified her merits and minimized her faults. The sentence of Dreyfus changes this. France may send her soldiers to march around in whatever part of the world she chooses, but French influence will in future go no further than French bayonets.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LESSONS DRAWN FROM BRITAIN'S COLONIAL EMPIRE.

THE *Deutsche Revue*, Stuttgart, publishes an interesting paper on modern colonial expansion, in which the writer, Lord Farrer, warns the great colonizing nations against mistakes which are likely to cost them much blood and treasure. We summarize this somewhat lengthy article as follows:

Germany wishes to rival England as a colonial power, France sends small bands of soldiers to hoist her flag in all the deserts and swamps of Central Africa, Russia is about to annex northern Asia, the United States has burst the bands of the Monroe doctrine and prepares to play the rôle of a conquering nation in both the Old World and the New. John Bull, who has annexed more and better places than any one else, seems to think that he is robbed of everything the others manage to get. England's colonial empire has often been the cause of jealousy abroad, and still oftener of rude boasting at home; it is, therefore, a difficult thing for an Englishman to criticize, even if he is eighty years old and full of patriotism. Yet I would point to some of the lessons learned by England through bitter experience.

First, then, it is dangerous practise to treat the colony as if it existed solely for the benefit of the mother country. In the seventeenth century Ireland was to all intents and purposes an English colony. The country is chiefly agricultural, and England was the nearest and most natural market. But the jealousy of the English farmer successfully prevented the importation of Irish produce. Ireland was on the commercial road to America, but the British shipping laws excluded Ireland from the American trade. During the seventeenth century, a promising industry arose in Ireland—the manufacture of woolens. The jealousy of the British producer was aroused, and Ireland was prohibited from selling her woolens, either in England or anywhere else. History knows of no legislation more cruel and foolish. Even the prohibition of the Catholic religion was not so far-reaching in its results. Misery and strife were the necessary consequences. England has done better in India. She has agreed to the payment of import duties on Lancashire cottons, altho the cotton manufacturers objected, and she is about to give India the gold standard. England has learned that tariff legislation, intended to benefit the mother country alone, is fraught with danger.

Another lesson which England has learned is that it is impossible to enforce in the colonies laws and customs at variance with the habits of the population. Only by the exercise of the greatest toleration can a European race hope to rule Asiatics without

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

serious conflicts. Customs which shock our sense of humanity, such as slavery, the burning of widows, and human sacrifice, must be attacked and removed with the utmost caution. Nothing illustrates this better than England's struggle with her North American colonies. The colonists had much reason to complain of England's tariff policy, yet the ostensible reason for the rebellion was the stamp tax, altho there was nothing unjust in the principle that the colonies, whom England had defended against France at great expense, should pay something toward the maintenance of the army.

A third lesson to be learned from England's experience is that trade does not follow the flag. It is the fallacy that colonies become good customers which leads Englishmen to agitate for the annexation of new territory.

The writer here adds tables showing that the colonial trade has for fifty years ranged between 25 and 30 per cent. only of the entire trade of Great Britain, and that it has comparatively declined, if the increase of the colonial empire is taken into consideration. He then comes to his fourth argument against excessive colonial enthusiasm:

"There is nowadays little or no room for such colonies as Holland, France, and England once founded, colonies in climates where Europeans may plant their own stock. What is to be had is in the tropical zone of Africa, where Europeans can not settle for good, and what Lord Salisbury calls 'abandoned territory,' *i.e.*, pieces of breaking empires. India was such territory when Great Britain possessed herself of it. Something of the same sort are the colonial empire of Spain, most of the Turkish provinces, and perhaps the great Chinese empire. But the possession of such territory is no sinecure. All civilized peoples wish such territory to be well administered, for the sake of their own trade; but the nation which attempts to exploit such colonies for its own trade alone must sooner or later expect to be attacked.

"The conclusions which we may draw from the foregoing may therefore be briefly summarized as follows: If a colony is to be of service to the mother country, the interest of the colony itself must be consulted, especially in matters of trade. The mother country must not interfere with the customs of the inhabitants of the colonies, and may not tax them directly. Moreover, the mother country must not be disappointed if trade does not really follow the flag. Still, there is an advantage to the civilized world in general in the fact that abandoned territory is held by one of the great powers. As all are eager to extend their influence in this direction, there is danger of a general conflict. If Russia, Germany, France, England, and the United States would agree that the 'policy of the open door' is to be followed in whatever territory they annex, that is to say, that they will not discriminate against the goods of other nations, much danger of war would be removed, as there would be much less jealousy in the struggle for the possession of territory."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PANSLAVISM AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

THE Czar's proposals for the curtailment of national armaments were, as our readers are aware, received with extreme skepticism. Even Mr. Stead and other Western supporters of the Czar explained Russia's move on ethical rather than practical grounds. A very different view is taken by a writer in the *Nation* (Berlin), a Bulgarian named Boris Minzès. He believes that the jingoism which until a quarter of a century ago possessed all Russia has given way to a sense of inferiority. We condense his article as follows:

The Slavophiles, vulgarly called Panslavists, are the supporters of two distinct ideas: the union of all Slavic races, and the preservation of absolutism in Russia. But the Balkan Slavs have done much to bring the Russian Panslavists to their senses, politically speaking. The position of the Czar, as Anatole Leroy Beaulieu points out, is, from the Slavophile point of view, that of the Jewish theocracy in the days of David and Solomon; and the aim of the Slavophiles is to keep this Cesaropapism alive. But the military and political successes of the Russian expansionists have not been such as to warrant the belief in the divine mission of the Emperor-Pope. There is the Crimean War, the Berlin congress, the failure of Russia's policy in the Balkan peninsula! Russia has, with tremendous exertions, created an immense army. Whether that army is equal to the task for which the Panslavists intend it, remains to be seen. For the rest, Russia is suffering from the infirmities of old age and of childhood at one and the same time. The rural population are subjected to chronic famine. Despite the protective tariff, the industries can be kept going only with government assistance. Russia's position as a great power forces her to adopt progressive measures, such as the building of railroads and the introduction of the gold standard. The preservation of Cæsarism, on the other hand, forces Russia to abstain from the most important means to national progress—education and liberty. The Panslavists see all this. The time is past when Russia was regarded by them as a match for all Europe. Comparison shows them how poor a country Russia is in more senses than one. This has rendered even the most warlike elements peaceable. The only thing they can not see is that absolutism is the real source of all this weakness.

The peace proposals of the Czar were, therefore, taken in earnest by the Russians. The archaic system of Cesaropapism is in danger of destruction if Russia is unlucky in war. Russia must have peace to preserve her absolutism, and she is willing to preserve that peace even at the risk of revealing to the outside world her own sense of helplessness.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE FILIPINO WAR.

DESPITE our increased armaments, the press of other countries begin to express doubts that we shall be able to impose our will upon the Filipinos, and our efforts this winter will be closely watched.

According to all reports published in Europe the Filipinos are more willing than ever to fight for their freedom. The correspondent of the *Kölnische Zeitung* declares that the American troops are never safe from attack, altho the Filipino forces are not yet in such a condition that it would be wise for them to risk a pitched battle. In Cebu and Negros the independence party has the upper hand, altho, according to the same paper, the Americans, to pacify the latter island, summarily shot forty-three natives supposed to sympathize with the independence movement. Another correspondent writes that no decent Filipino will accept office under the Americans. Everywhere throughout the group there are state assemblies which side with Aguinaldo, and regents appointed by the Americans must be protected with American bayonets. One British colonial paper of undoubted loyalty to the English-speaking nations, *The Friend of India*, Calcutta, expresses the opinion that the world does not benefit by being subjected to the rule of these nations. It says:

"Englishmen and Americans are probably, in the main, neither better nor worse than Frenchmen or Germans, but they have a greater desire to appear better, and therefore they defend their conduct with arguments which in the eyes of foreigners seem pure hypocrisy. . . . As Englishmen who know what empire means, we earnestly hope that the American people will abandon the attempt to reduce the Filipinos to direct submission to American rule. It is a short-sighted view which fosters the belief that all the world would be better for the adoption of the particular form of civilization which commends itself to the Anglo-Saxon race. In many obvious respects that civilization is most unlovely."

The same writer describes the life of the masses here and in Great Britain, and adds:

"To reduce the whole of the world to their domination would be to strike a blow at real progress from which humanity would never recover. It is in the variety of types that the possibility of progress lies, and those of us who realize that, in spite of protests and in spite of opposition, the Anglo-Saxon race will continue to enlarge its dominion, are only anxious that this dominion, which the pride of race compels, shall be reduced, wherever possible, to the merest shadow of sovereignty. The true burden

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of the Anglo-Saxon race is to keep the peace of the world. And that burden is one that can be lightly borne, if only we determine to reject all idea of imposing upon other peoples our customs, our creeds, our ideals."

The presence of a considerable number of people in the United States who oppose the attempt to subjugate the Philippines is duly noticed abroad. An article in the New York *Nation* has been translated into several languages, and the following sentence, with which the article closes, has been much quoted: "Even if the last town of the Filipinos has been given to the flames and the last native been shot in his mountain fastness or swamp, it is *we*, not the Filipinos, who will be the losers." The Berlin *Tageblatt* thinks the assertion that only one tribe, the Tagals, opposes the Americans "very complimentary to the Tagals." The general tone of the papers commenting upon the matter is to the effect that the American people should at least come out openly with the assertion that their aim is conquest pure and simple. *The Week*, Toronto, says:

"What is especially irritating in President McKinley in his oiliness. . . . He has given a good many of the Filipinos peace, at all events, if not charity, the peace of the grave; and he is preparing to give it to as many more of them as decline to participate in well-being under the Stars and Stripes; in other words, to become the serfs of his Government, preferring freedom and the possession of the land which is their own. . . . There is even relief in turning from the sanctimony of the President to the frankness of *The Globe-Democrat*, which hopes that 'the bloody little wretch and despot, Aguinaldo, the insolent assailant of the American flag, will be driven into the sea, or given the sovereignty of six feet of soil in Luzon.' . . . *The Globe-Democrat* always denounces Aguinaldo as a rebel. Washington was really a rebel. He was in arms against a government the legitimacy of which he had never denied, and could not possibly deny. . . . Suppose that at the end of the Revolutionary War France had bought the colonies of Great Britain, and, on their declining to be handed over, had proceeded to shoot down as rebels those with whom she had been acting as allies. That case would not have differed from the present, saving in the relative strength of the parties concerned, which, except in the eyes of buccaneers, does not affect justice."

Dr. Barth, the editor of the Berlin *Nation*, believes that ignorance is largely responsible for jingoism. He says:

"Narrow views with regard to nationality, caused by the ignorance of the people and fostered by the sensational press, is at the bottom of it all. . . . Our political life would be much improved were it not that the sorriest phrase-maker can always obtain influence by appealing to national prejudice. That morality should cause us to be just to other nationalities is hardly admitted in theory. In practise, the barbarous rule is followed that injustice to another people is a virtue."

In answering the question, Who was responsible for the beginning of hostilities between the American and Filipino troops at Manila? foreign writers are nearly as unanimous against the United States as they are in condemning France for the Dreyfus case. Every correspondent, every traveler, who has endeavored to probe the matter is convinced that the Americans wantonly provoked a fight. At any rate, they declare, the Americans were ready and waiting for it, their officers and men were at their post within a few minutes, while the Filipinos were taken by surprise and many of their officers and men were taken prisoners on that account. From a long letter by Jean Hess, the correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, we condense as follows:

These Filipinos are not the brutes or savages which they are made out to be by the Americans, and their courage knows no bounds. They know that, for their independence, blood must be spilled, and they are ready to sacrifice theirs. They reckon on the time when, after their present resistance has been overcome, the Tagal mothers will raise a new generation of fighters. Only by destroying the race can the idea of independence be eradicated. Some Americans tell me that it is really their intention to wipe out the Filipinos altogether. Can they do it? There are some ten millions of them.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, is informed that in Manila "taxes are higher, security of life and property less, business worse than under Spanish rule." Its correspondent describes the situation, in the main, as follows:

The Americans have tried to form an Americanist party, but their endeavors are not crowned with much success. They get a few rich men who have always sided with the foreign masters, even during Spanish times. To these must be added their retainers, and the Spanish clergy, who hope to recover their estates under American rule. The only place friendly to the Americans is the little town Makahebe, whose inhabitants sided with the Spaniards, and which was burned on this account by Aguinaldo's forces. The saloon-keepers in Manila are also for the Americans, who, if they have not imported any other evidence of their civilization, are hard at it making drunkenness popular among the natives. The great bulk of the Filipinos want their independence, and the fact that General Otis is allied with the Archbishop of Manila, whose oppression was one of the main causes of the rebellion against Spain, is not likely to make the Americans more popular.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

FOREIGN papers lately have had many favorable comments on our consular service. While it is noticed that the frequent changes which our political system causes in all branches of the administration prevent an able consul from making full use of the information he has obtained during his short term, the inherent business ability of the American seems to neutralize this evil to a great extent. In the *Revue Diplomatique*, Paris, the theory is advanced that the employment of former journalists as consuls and consular agents has much to do with the success of this branch of our public service. The paper says, in effect:

Journalists are accustomed to gather information, and know how to present it in an agreeable manner, easily understood by all. The connection of such consuls with the press enables them to secure the publication of the information received, which is another matter of importance. The manufacturer and merchant are enabled to enter into early competition in new markets.

But no consular service, however ably conducted, could procure the sale of inferior goods or neutralize a want of energy on the part of our industrials. That no such want exists with us is acknowledged nowhere more openly than in Germany. The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, says:

"The conservatism of England, and her inability to appreciate the necessity of suiting the taste of the customer must eventually cause her to be vanquished by America's bold, inventive genius, and by the willingness of the Americans to sacrifice an old plant, at whatever cost, to substitute new machinery. Moreover, the Americans know the value of time, they appreciate their consular reports and study them, and thus keep themselves informed of the needs of foreign customers. America now follows Blaine's advice to export manufactured goods rather than raw material. This must later have much political influence. England's friendship for the United States will be changed to hatred as soon as the competition of the American becomes more serious. Meanwhile it is the business of the Germans to prepare for that competition and to meet it."

Most German papers believe that the interests of their country will be badly served if politics is allowed to interfere with business. The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, writes in the main as follows:

It was not so long ago that political instigation seriously estranged the people of the United States and Germany. If this feeling had been allowed to influence business circles, it would have been much more lasting. Hence it would not be wise to abstain from visiting the Philadelphia trade congress. Whether our representatives can convince the Americans that it is to the interest of the United States to be just and fair to Germany in matters of tariff and trade, we do not know. Self-interest alone counts in business matters. But altho our economical relations with the United States are far from satisfactory, they are not yet so bad that we can not calmly discuss the situation with the Americans.

The *National Zeitung*, Berlin, says there is no objection to sending samples of goods to Philadelphia. Germany, thinks the same paper, need not fear healthy competition; but the Germans can not meet it unless they know what the competitor is doing, and they can not discover this unless they permit their own progress to be investigated. Patriotic sentiment must not be allowed to blind them against the progress of others.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

William F. Grinnell, consul at Manchester, gives below a table of the exports of cotton yarn, cotton velvets, cords, and fustians from Manchester to the United States for the first half of the years 1898 and 1899, shipments recorded monthly, which will be of interest to a large class of our manufacturers and merchants.

Month.	*Cotton Yarn.*		*Cotton Velvets, Cords, and Fustians.*	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Yards.*	*Yards.*
January....	123,702	152,225	512,617¼	834,796¾
February...	172,721½	160,899½	550,289¾	575,910½
March.....	230,461½	202,893	574,088½	1,053,861¼
April.....	183,536½	129,914½	739,576½	1,107,923
May.....	154,089	186,893¾	551,508	1,570,520½
June.....	81,675½	206,477	491,419	1,535,170¾
Total....	946,186	1,039,304¾	3,419,499	6,678,181¾

The egg trade in Germany and Russia has grown astonishingly within the past few years. The following tables will show the extent of this growth:

GERMAN IMPORT FROM ADJOINING COUNTRIES.

Year.	*Quantity. Tons**	*Value.*
1880	15,493	$3,498,600
1889	48,516	9,805,600
1898	105,836	16,993,200

*Space measure, 40 cubic feet.

Nine tenths of this import came from Russia and Austria, smaller quantities coming from Italy, the Netherlands, and Rumania. Russia's increased export in eggs, however, is something enormous.

RUSSIAN EXPORT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Year.	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
	Tons.	
1881	4,580	$257,000
1894	62,596	9,252,000
First 11 months of 1898	118,668	17,990,000

The raising of poultry for the production of eggs has become an important factor in Russian husbandry. Not only is this the case in districts which border on the frontier, but in the interior of the country as well. In 1894 freight on the Russian railroads was reduced. This gave the infant industry a new impulse. The completion of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal enables the dealers to ship eggs direct to Hamburg without change of bottom. From this port transshipments are immediately made for England, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

Consul-General Holloway, of St. Petersburg, writes:

"In consequence of complaints concerning the preparation of flax for the market, the Emperor has approved new rules prepared by a special commission, which will be in force from and after September 1, 1899, viz.:

"'The flax must not contain any garbage or other admixture, or be wet, in order to increase its weight. Each bundle of flax must not weigh more than 20 pounds and consist of fiber of one and the same quality. The bundles must be prepared according to the length of the fiber, without the heads, and tied at one third of their length with twisted flax in such a manner as to permit the fiber to hang loose on both ends, in order that the same may be examined without untying the bundles.

"'The penalties for violating these regulations are: For selling, preparing, or keeping for sale flax containing garbage or other admixtures, or wetted to increase its weight, imprisonment for not more than a month, or a fine not exceeding $50. For violating the other rules the sellers will pay a fine not exceeding $50.'"

In compliance with a Department instruction Consul Brodowski, under date of July 7, 1899, transmits the following explanation regarding the continued use of the pound as a weight measure in Germany and the relative values of the German and American pound:

"The metric system of weights and measures was introduced into Germany shortly after the Franco-German war, but the Germans in general in their every-day dealings continue the use of the pound almost exclusively, especially older people, who in their younger days were accustomed to this expression. All my bills here for meat, groceries, etc., are made out in pounds; and a scale of the newest construction, which I purchased to verify the weights of goods delivered, indicates both kilograms and pounds. One kilogram is exactly two former German pounds, and such German pounds therefore equals 1.1023 American pounds. If a German firm, especially a smaller one, which can not afford to employ an English-speaking clerk, writes its letter to the United States in German and orders its goods in pounds, meaning German pounds, and the American firm makes its estimate in American pounds, the result will be trouble and misunderstanding. It is well, therefore, for our people in their correspondence with German firms to make a note of the difference between the German and American pound."

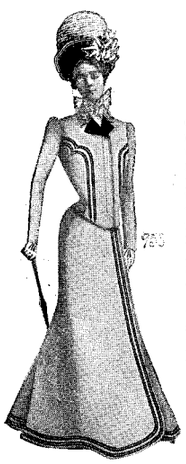
The Department has received from Mr. Mertens, in charge of the consular agency at Valencia, a report to the effect that the wheat crop throughout Spain has been very poor this year. During the month of May, 8,000 tons were imported from Russia, 5,000 tons from the United States, 4,000 tons from France, and 18,000 tons from other countries—*i.e.*, British India, South America, and Australia (a trial shipment of 1,000 tons from the last-named country). During the first five months of the year 109,000 tons have been imported. Mr. Mertens continues:

"The sugar question is still unsolved. The demand is great, and the home factories can not supply the market, in spite of the strongly protective tariff. The following figures show the import for the first five months of 1899, as compared with the same period of last year:

From—	1899.	1898.
	Tons.	*Tons*
Cuba	6,000	300
Puerto Rico	71	4,000
Philippines	2	243
Canary Islands	500	96
Other countries	9	5

"In all about 6,600 tons were imported during the period of 1899 under consideration, against some 4,600 tons last year. Foreign refined sugar, notwithstanding the high duty, can almost compete with the Spanish home product."

Tailor-Made Suits



$5.00

OUR new Fall and Winter Catalogue of tailor-made costumes and cloaks is now ready. We illustrate in it all of the newest Paris styles, and will mail it *free*, together with samples of materials to select from, to the lady who wishes to dress well at moderate cost. We keep no ready-made garments, but make everything to order, thus giving that touch of individuality and exclusiveness so much to be desired.

Our new Fall and Winter Catalogue illustrates a splendid assortment of suits and cloaks, made according to fashion's latest dictates.

Charming Costumes and Tailor-Made Suits, Faultless in Cut and Finish. $5 up.

Handsome Jackets, lined throughout, entirely different from the ready-made ones, $5 up. Jaunty Capes, $4 up. New Skirts, cut according to the latest French models, $4 up.

Golf Capes, Newmarkets, Bicycle Suits, Etc.

We also make finer garments and send samples of all grades. We pay express charges everywhere. Our line of samples includes the newest materials, many of them being exclusive novelties not shown elsewhere. Be sure to say whether you wish samples for cloaks or for suits, and we will then be able to send you a full line of exactly what you desire. Write to-day for Catalogue and Samples; we will send them to you, *free*, by return mail.

THE NATIONAL CLOAK COMPANY,
119 and 121 West 23d St., New York.

This cake of soap sent free for a 2-cent stamp

We have prepared 50,000 good-sized sample cakes for readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST—all we ask of them is a stamp to pay the postage. We can only afford to make this offer because we know that if you value health and cleanliness you also consider how you get it. Read our statement below—no one else dares to expose the source of soap supplies.

HYOMEI Antiseptic Skin Soap

is a revelation to soap-users, and is made from the FRESH GREEN LEAVES OF THE TASMANIAN BLUE GUM TREE.

Perhaps you have not given it a thought, but there has *never* been but one way of making soap; the base of all, from the commonest washing to the finest toilet, has always been the same—fats, grease, or oil combined with an alkali. To be sure, different grades of these materials are used, delicate perfumes and medicament of some kind often added, but nine-tenths of every cake of soap made is composed of the above ingredients. In fact, it has always been thought that soap could not be made in any other way, and for this reason no physicians have ever recommended the use of any soap for the skin. As a general thing, they are made from cheap fats and grease collected by street scavengers, and thrown out from houses in which all kinds of disease are prevalent; however, of late most of the oils used come from incinerating plants now erected near all large cities where is burned the refuse collected from private houses, hotels, and restaurants. Thousands of gallons are produced in this way every year, and being too cheap for other uses is purchased almost exclusively by soap-makers. It is claimed that the heat used destroys all the germs of disease; but the medical profession assert the contrary, and state that the use of cheap soap accounts for most of the blotched and pimpled faces we see daily. One thing, at least, has been proven conclusively—that the dry and scaly skin with which so many persons are troubled is due to the use of alkali in soap. However true this may be, the thought of using such products daily is not a pleasant one, and the discovery of a method by which soap can be made without the e dangerous ingredients will be hailed with delight by all.

Hyomei Antiseptic Skin Soap

It is the most perfect Toilet and Medicinal Soap ever known, and the first one to be manufactured by the new process. Made from the fresh green leaves of the Tasmanian Blue Gum Tree, and containing all its fragrant, well-known healing and antiseptic qualities, this soap will be a revelation to users. As a skin food it has no equal. It acts not only as a cleanser and preventive of disease, but cures all cutaneous affections in a short time. It gives a rich, creamy lather, an invigorating and refreshing odor, and leaves the skin soft, white and velvety.

HYOMEI ANTISEPTIC SKIN SOAP is sold by all druggists. Price, 25c. If your druggist does not keep it, we will send by mail on receipt of price. Don't forget our offer—send 2c. stamp for postage and we will mail FREE a sample cake.

R. T. Booth Co., Ave. I, Ithaca, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONALS.

MAITRE LABORI, who almost lost his life at the hands of an assassin at Rennes, was until recently editor of the professional newspaper *La Gazette du Palais*. He is compiling and editing a comprehensive treatise on French jurisprudence entitled "The Encyclopedia of French Law," of which nine solid quarto volumes have already appeared. He made his reputation as a remarkably clever criminal lawyer in the case of the anarchist Duval, and in the defense of the Niort brothers, accused of parricide. Among the best-known cases with which he has been connected may be cited that of M. Prieu against the minister of foreign affairs; the eccentric case of the comic actor, Chirac; several lawsuits against *Gil Blas*; and the Vaillant anarchist trial in 1894. His pleadings in the Zola trial have since greatly enhanced his professional reputation, not only for forensic eloquence, but for adroit and skilful handling of his case.

REV. DR. LYMAN ABBOTT spends much of his spare time, when in New York, in one of the deep alcoves in the old Astor Library, where the table in front of him is littered with books and strewn with papers. The attendants all know him, and his wants are never neglected. When the Doctor is at work he buries himself in his books, his gray hairs almost hidden by the volume, and as long as he reads he is dead to the rest of the world. Not long ago another industrious book-worm visited the library and called for a certain book. "I think Doctor Abbott has it," replied the clerk. It was so, and the student was forced to take up another line of investigation, very much against his will.

Soon afterward still another man came in and went over to the alcove in which the Doctor and his rival sat, says the Philadelphia *Post*. He called for no book, but was merely looking around aimlessly. "Looking for a book?" asked the rival. "Oh, nothing in particular." "Well," he added, slowly and sternly, "if you are looking for any book, that man over there (pointing to the Doctor) has it, and he will keep it, sir, for a whole year."

ADMIRAL DEWEY is perhaps the best small-swordsman among the senior officers of the navy, indeed, the best in the service, excepting possibly Lieutenant Commander Lucien Young, whose skill is a matter of note all through the service.

MADAME ANTOINETTE STERLING, the contralto singer and evangelist, says the Pittsburg *Despatch*, had an experience in the Bombay Presidency, India, which is as quaint as any of Kipling's tales of the hills. She was campaigning with Pundita Ramabai, and through her magnificent voice was drawing thousands of natives to her meetings. They had never seen that kind of a missionary before, and had never heard a voice like hers. They were so pleased with her work that they said to themselves:

"This is a foreign woman guru, and for fear of giving offense to us she has omitted to put her begging-bowl outside of her door for us to put in the customary contributions."

In India every guru or holy person carries a brass, wood, or clay begging-bowl, into which the devout put some small sum of money. Madame Sterling walked out upon the veranda of her bungalow one morning, and there, to her amazement, found two begging-bowls. One, a little one with two annas in it intended for the Pundita, and one, an enormous affair, containing a handsome sum of annas and rupees for herself.

The only explanation she could ever extract from the servant was this: "Little bowl—little money for the little Pundita with little voice. Big bowl—big money for big Missahib with big voice."

Madame Sterling was one of the principal speakers among the American women at the international council recently held in London.

GENERAL P. J. JOUBERT is the most celebrated fighter in South Africa. He is vice-president and the commander-in-chief of the Boer army, and is looked on as the country's savior in the event of war with England. The general is sixty-eight years old now and scarred by many a wound from English bullet and native *assegai*, yet he is sturdy of frame and keen of eye. He led the Boers at Majuba Hill, where two hundred and eighty English gave up their lives, General Joubert losing but five men. He beat the English at Laing's Neck, commanded the forces at Bronkhorst and Spruit, and finally caught Jameson like a rat in a trap through quick mobilization of troops.

WOULD you rather buy lamp-chimneys, one a week the year round, or one that lasts till some accident breaks it?

Tough glass, Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass," almost never break from heat, not one in a hundred.

Where can you get it? and what does it cost?

Your dealer knows where and how much. It costs more than common glass; and may be, he thinks tough glass isn't good for his business.

Our "Index" describes *all* lamps and their *proper* chimneys. With it you can always order the right size and shape of chimney for any lamp. We mail it FREE to any one who writes for it.

Address MACBETH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAVE ½ Your FUEL now wasted up chimney

BY USING THE ROCHESTER RADIATOR.
COST $2.00 AND UP.
Money refunded if not satisfactory.
Write for booklet on economy in heating homes.
ROCHESTER RADIATOR CO.,
49 Furnace Street, Rochester, N. Y

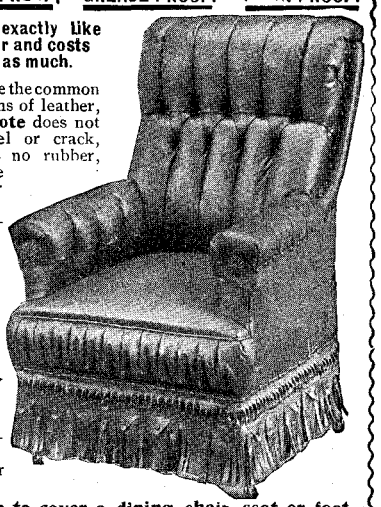
PARIS IN 1900.
A WORD TO THE WISE
Make sure of your steamer and hotel accommodations *now*, at fair rates. Personally conducted parties. Membership restricted.
THE CRAWFORD TOURS,
Home Office, 610 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass. Branch Offices: 220 Broadway, St. Paul Building, New York; 1011 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AIR as an... INVESTMENT
STOCKS in some Air-Power and Liquid Air Companies are worth buying. For particulars apply to
EMMENS STRONG & CO.
(Members of the American Bankers' Association)
... 1 Broadway, New York ...

Singer Machines Last Longest.

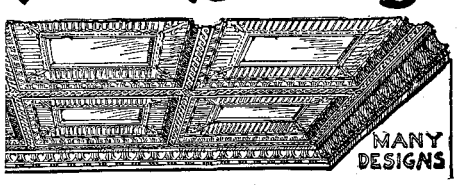
A recent canvass of the United States found 216,000 family sewing-machines of all kinds that had been in use from 15 to 48 years; more than one-half of them were Singers, and 2,000 of these Singers had done good service during 40 years and more.
A SINGER WILL OUTWEAR ANY OTHER KIND.
Sold on Instalments. You can try one Free. Old machines taken in exchange.
SINGER SEWING-MACHINES ARE MADE AND SOLD ONLY BY
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
OFFICES IN EVERY CITY IN THE WORLD.

PANTASOTE
Outwears Leather!
WATERPROOF. GREASE PROOF. STAIN PROOF.
Looks exactly like leather and costs half as much.



Unlike the common imitations of leather, **Pantasote** does not rot, peel or crack, contains no rubber, cellulose or other dangerously inflammable substances, and is not affected by heat, cold or climate. Made in standard colors, plain or figured.
Enough to cover a dining chair, seat or foot-stool sent for 25 cents in stamps.
Sample Free! *15x6 inches, enough to make a Sewing Companion sent for 2ct. stamp with your upholsterer's name.*
Caution! There are worthless and dangerous imitations. Genuine goods have "Pantasote" stamped on the edge.
THE PANTASOTE COMPANY,
29 Broadway, Dept. P. New Yory City.

Steel Ceilings



DECORATIVE, DURABLE, AND BEST
FOR ALL CLASSES OF BUILDINGS
Send for catalogue, and give diagram and description of room for estimate.
H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry St., New York
BOSTON OFFICE, Equitable Building.

1500 SEWING MACHINES
SECOND-HAND Standard makes, $3 to $10. Shopworn or slightly used samples, $7 to $12. Three years on trial. New Machines ONE-FOURTH PRICE. Largest dealers in the world. Write for Bargain Offer. James L. Mead & Co., Dept. 86 F, Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

They Liked Him.—JAGGLES: "I see there's a new keeper in the menagerie. Didn't the animals like the old one?"

WAGGLES: "I guess so. They ate him up."—*Judge.*

The Hippopotamus.—"Describe the hippopotamus," said the teacher. "The hippopotamus," answered the little girl, "is a very beautiful animal, but is not useful. It is raised only in circuses."—*The Tribune, Chicago.*

A War of Words.—"Dunphy is pretty well battered up." "Yes. He and McCracken had a passage of words." "Only words?" "That's all. McCracken threw a dictionary at him."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

A Dose of Poison.—LULU: "The wretch! He said if I refused him he would take a dose of poison then and there. I refused him."

MABEL: "Ah! And what did he do?"

LULU: "Lit a cigarette."—*Judge.*

His Time Occupied.—HOUSEKEEPER: "I should think a big, strong man like you would be at work somewhere."

HOBO: "It's dis way, lady: I'm kep' so busy lookin' fer work dat I can't take a job anywheres."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

He Killed Him.—MAUD: "Major, is it true that once during the war one of the enemy died to save your life?"

MAJOR BLUNTLY: "Yes."

MAUD: "How noble! How did it happen?"

MAJOR BLUNTLY: "I killed him."—*Tit-Bits.*

Feasts of the Jews.—"Now, boys," said the Sunday-school teacher, "can any of you name the three great feasts of the Jews?" "Yes'm, I can," replied one little fellow. "Very, well, Johnny; what are they?" "Breakfast, dinner, and supper," was the unconsciously logical reply.—*The News, Buffalo.*

Woman's Health.—MR. BILKINS (looking up from the paper): "The eminent physician, Dr. Greathead, says there is no exercise so conducive to health in woman as ordinary housework."

MRS. BILKINS: "Huh! I'll bet he's married."—*New York Weekly.*

She Wasn't There.—YOUNG BRIDE: "I didn't accept Tom the first time he proposed."

MISS RYVAL (slightly envious): "I know you didn't."

YOUNG BRIDE: "How do you know?"

MISS RYVAL: "You weren't there."—*The Boston Traveler.*

The Baby Swallowed it.—"Briggs seems quite lively this morning." "Yes." "He usually comes down to the office exhausted and peevish. What's the cause of this change?" "This is the first morning he hasn't had to hunt for his collar button." "How did that happen?" "The baby swallowed it."—*Exchange.*

Whisky as Medicine.—MRS. NABOR: "And so the doctor ordered you to give your husband whisky for his rheumatism. Does it seem to do him any good?"

MRS. NEXDOOR: "John says it does him lots of good, but I notice the pains come upon him more frequently than ever."—*Ohio State Journal.*

The Reason Why.—HOUSEKEEPER: "What's the reason that all the men who come around begging now are such big, strong-looking fellows?"

POLITE PILGRIM: "De reason, lady, is dat it's on'y strong-looking fellows w'at kin beg now-

Whatever your needs

in Life Insurance, whether you are wealthy or in moderate circumstances,

THE PRUDENTIAL

offers policies just suited to you. They afford full protection to both your individual and business interests.

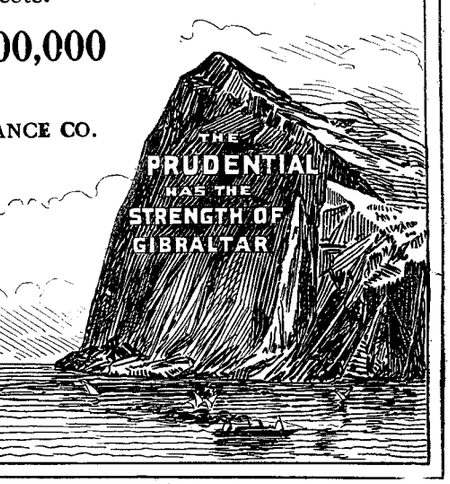
Amounts, $15 to $100,000

Write for information.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Home Office: Newark, N. J.



Libby's Condensed Mince Meat

Fresh and fruity. Made from the pick of the choicest beef—deliciously seasoned. Put up in convenient packages, enough for two big pies.

Drop postal for book, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

3 B

DON'T LOSE THE POINT

of your pencil. Carry it in the **Improved Washburne Patent Pencil Holder.** Fastens to pocket or lapel of vest. Grips firmly but don't tear the fabric. Eyeglass Holder, with swivel hook, equally handy. By mail, 10c each. *Catalogue of these and other novelties made with the Washburne Fasteners free for the asking.*

AMERICAN RING CO., Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.

If You Feel Depressed

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. E. PITMAN, Lynchburg, Va., says: "I have used it in nervous depression and dyspeptic troubles, with good result."

"LINENE" Collars and Cuffs

Made of fine cloth and exactly resemble fashionable linen goods. The most convenient, the most comfortable, and the most economical goods made.

No Laundry Work.

When soiled discard. A box of 10 collars, or 5 pairs of cuffs, 25 cts. **By mail 30 cts.**

Sample collar or pair of cuffs for 6 cts. in stamps. Give size and style desired.

Reversible Collar Co., Dept. 19, Boston, Mass.

Reg. Trade Mark.

IMPROVED BREATHING TUBE

Unequalled for prevention and cure of throat and lung diseases, also for strengthening voice. Sent postpaid for $1.25 including the best work ever published on the great value of lung gymnastics, by Dr. Patchen. Send 2-cent stamp for testimonials to

C. HYGIENIC SUPPLY CO., BOSTON, MASS

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

adays widout gettin' hurt."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

The Big 'Uns.—CURATE: "Cruel Boy! Are you trying to catch those poor little minnows?"

BOY: "No, sir; the big 'uns!"—*Judy.*

Green Apples.—"Do you make much out of your apples?" asked the visitor. "Oh, pretty considerable," answered the farmer, "but I've got a son up in the town who makes more out of the apples in a month than I make the whole season." "A farmer, is he?" "No; he's a doctor. I'm talking about green apples now."—*The Statesman, Yonkers.*

Gathering Material.—FIRST PROFESSOR: "Isn't it strange about that old Dr. Hardbee? He has taken to going to all the dances and afternoon teas in town. Do you suppose his mind can be affected?"

SECOND PROFESSOR: "Oh, no; he is gathering material for his new work, 'Do Women Really Reason?'"—*Bazar.*

A Consistent Misanthrope.—"Can you tell why it is so much colder in winter than it is in summer?" inquired Mr. Blykins's little boy, who is studying astronomy. "Of course I can," answered Mr. Blykins, irritably. "There's no use of expecting things to be otherwise. The coal trust has got to have some excuse for raising prices, hasn't it?"—*The Post, Washington.*

The Five Black Children.—At a recent church dedication the invited preacher followed his sermon by taking subscriptions for the balance needed to pay for the building. As the subscriptions proceeded one of the collectors announced, "The five Black children, $1!" This the courteous money-raiser amended by saying, "Five little colored people, $1!" Amid an outburst of laughter the pastor hastily explained that the donors were white children by the name of Black.—*Epworth Herald.*

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY	Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN	Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS	Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK	Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR, ECKSTEIN	Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC, BRADLEY, BROOKLYN, JEWETT, ULSTER, UNION	New York.
SOUTHERN, SHIPMAN	Chicago.
COLLIER, MISSOURI, RED SEAL, SOUTHERN	St. Louis.
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO	Philadelphia.
MORLEY	Cleveland.
SALEM	Salem, Mass.
CORNELL	Buffalo.
KENTUCKY	Louisville.

IN your experience with White Lead have you ever been troubled with cracked, pulled or alligatored surfaces, or have you ever heard of such trouble in the use of White Lead?

Never; and these conditions were never known until the introduction of zinc white, "combination lead," and ready-mixed paints, the two last composed largely of zinc, barytes, whiting, etc., very little lead, if any.

—*Mr. E. P. Edwards, in "Painters' Magazine."*
Mr. Edwards is the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Edwards & King, Painters and Decorators, Elizabeth, N.J.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of colors forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

Current Events.

Monday, September 18.

—The French Senate sitting as a High Court of Justice meets and listens to the indictment of **M. Déroulède** and others for conspiracy.

—The **Chinese Government** files at the State Department a vigorous protest against General Otis's order excluding Chinese from the Philippines, declaring his action to be a violation of international laws and treaty obligations.

—Governor Lowndes and others of **Rear-Admiral Schley's** friends call on the President and protest against that officer's assignment to the South Atlantic station on the ground that the command is not important enough for him.

—The executive committee of the **Democratic national committee** decides to meet every two months at headquarters in Chicago to arrange for the coming campaign.

Tuesday, September 19.

—The French Cabinet issues a **pardon** to Captain Dreyfus. The news is calmly received in France.

—M. **Scheurer-Kestner**, formerly vice-president of the French Senate and a zealous supporter of Dreyfus, dies.

—Three hundred delegates are present at the convention of the **League of American Municipalities** in Syracuse.

—The triumph of John C. **Sheehan's** followers at the Tammany primaries in New York is thought to mark the beginning of Croker's downfall.

—William **Rockefeller** is elected a director of the New York Central Railroad to succeed the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Wednesday, September 20.

—Active preparations for war with the **Transvaal** are made in England, altho a peaceful settlement of the dispute is hoped for.

INGERSOLL DOLLAR SEWING MACHINE.
Warranted to do Perfect Sewing on any Fabric; Lock-Stitch; Uses Regular Machine Needles and Thread; a Delight to Girls for making Dolls' Clothing and also capable of doing **Family Sewing.** Strongly and Perfectly Built and Guaranteed. **Your Money Back if You Want It.** Sent by Express for only **$1.00.** By Mail 32c. Extra. **Large Catalogue of Merchandise sent FREE.** R. H. INGERSOLL & BRO., Dept. 17 67 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

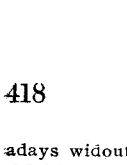
8000 BICYCLES
Overstock: Must be closed out. '98 MODELS $9 to $16. Shopworn and second hand wheels, good as new, $3 to $10. NEW '99 MODELS $11 to $30. Great factory clearing sale. We ship to anyone on approval and trial without a cent in advance.
EARN A BICYCLE by helping us advertise our superb line of '99 models. We give one Rider Agent in each town FREE USE of sample wheel to introduce them. *Write at once for our special offer.*
J. M. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS
102 Fulton st., New York, sell all makes under half price. Don't buy before writing them for unprejudiced advice and prices. Exchanges. Immense stock for selection. Shipped for trial. Guaranteed first-class. Dealers supplied. 52-page illus. cat. free

THE WESTERN, A COLLEGE AND SEMINARY FOR WOMEN.
Course of study furnished on application.
MISS LEILA S. MCKEE, Ph.D., President,
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST. Oxford, Ohio

POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. *Sample Free.* 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. **Catalogue** of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate,* Syracuse, N.Y.

COLLAR Button Insurance goes with our one-piece collar button. Krementz & Co., 63 Chestnut St. Newark, N. J.



From the Shop
to the office; from a small salary to a good one, is but a step if you go the right way about it. Our system makes it easy for you to
CHANGE YOUR WORK
without loss of present salary. We guarantee to give you an education by mail in Steam, Electrical, Mechanical or Civil Engineering; Mechanical and Architectural Drawing; Bookkeeping; Shorthand, and English Branches.
97,000 students and graduates. Write and state what profession you wish to enter.
The International Correspondence Schools, Box 1202, Scranton, Pa.

To the Office

MEMORY LESSON FREE Send stamp for free introductory lesson, Prof. Schram's wonderful "Secrets of the Memory Revealed." His latest scientific discoveries, now endorsed by 19,000 speakers, actors, teachers, students, lawyers, etc. You can quickly develop a perfect memory. Surprising results.
B'f'lo School of Memory, 61 Terrace, Buffalo, NY

KAREZZA ETHICS OF MARRIAGE.
A bold, brave book teaching ideal marriage, rights of the unborn child, a designed and controlled maternity.
Union Signal: Thousands of women have blessed Dr. Stockham for **Tokology** thousands of men and women will bless her for **Karezza.**
Arena: Karezza is worth its weight in gold.
Sample pages free. **Agents Wanted.** Prepaid, $1.00.
ALICE B. STOCKHAM & CO., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

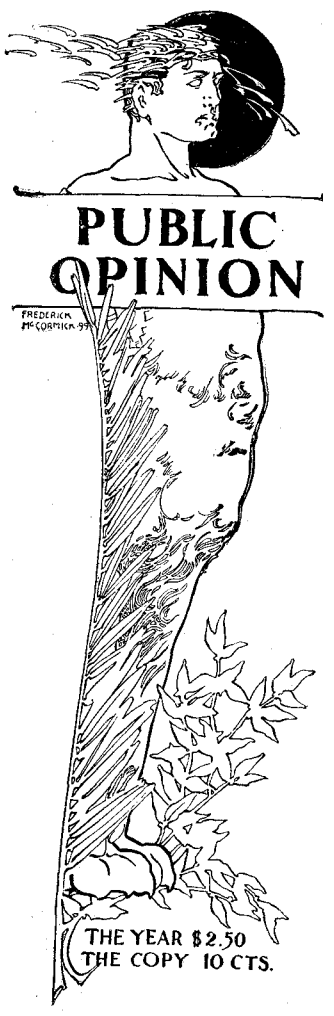
Pick on Memory
New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loisette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.
Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York.

STEREOPTICONS MAGIC LANTERNS and SLIDES
CONDENSED CATALOGUE FREE
RILEY BROS. 16 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK.

EXPRESSION-READING.
Persons growing **DEAF** may learn to understand conversation by a Special and Interesting Method at
The Warren School of Articulation and Expression-Reading.
The Only School for DEAF ADULTS. Lisping, Stammering, Nasalizing, and other Speech Defects of Children and Adults cured. Special attention given to cases of Cleft Palate. Full information furnished by mail or personal interview.
LILLIE EGINTON WARREN, Principal, 124 East Twenty-Eighth Street, New York City.
Mention THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



ONE CENT A WEEK

For Ten Weeks' Subscription

PUBLIC OPINION is now a magnificent weekly magazine, comprising in its 52 issues, a grand total of over 1700 pages of reading matter and illustrations. Its field is as wide as the range of human interests. Its readers, independent of other periodicals, are fully abreast of the times, sufficiently well informed to appear in any company, and to discuss with intelligence both sides of every question of the hour, whether political, social, religious, educational, scientific, literary or artistic.

In a recent letter one subscriber says: "In its present form it is worth at least $100.00 per year to any progressive, intelligent reader who wants to keep posted."

Those who are leaders in Public Affairs—political, educational, religious, social, and financial—are and have been for years readers of PUBLIC OPINION.

This special introductory offer gives you ten numbers (regular price, $1.00) for the price of one (ten cents)—the cost of postage. It will not be made again. Send at once your name, address, and 10 cents (coin or stamps) to

$3000 worth for $2.50.

PUBLIC OPINION,
19 Astor Place, N. Y.

3000 Papers in one

—Captain **Dreyfus** is released from prison in Rennes and goes to Bordeaux.

—The Spanish Cabinet decides that interest on the **Cuban bonds** shall be paid not by Spain, but by the Government of Cuba.

—An **anti-trust** conference opens at St. Louis with a large attendance of governors and attorney-generals.

Thursday, September 21.

—Captain **Dreyfus** arrives at his brother-in-law's home at Carpentras, where he is expected to remain for several months.

—The **Republicans of Nebraska** hold their State convention in Omaha. President McKinley's Philippine policy is indorsed, and candidates for supreme judge and regents of the university are nominated.

—The **Massachusetts Democratic** convention is held in Boston, and after a stormy meeting upholds the Chicago platform.

—**Henry V. Johnson,** mayor of Denver, is elected president of the League of American Municipalities. The league votes to meet next year at Charleston, S. C.

Friday, September 22.

—A Cabinet meeting is held in London; it is decided to make no further diplomatic representations to the **Transvaal** until the forces at the Cape have been increased.

—General Otis cables from Manila, in reply to an inquiry, that **sixteen churches** have been occupied by United States troops, but that the property is respected and protected.

—Insurgents **wreck a train** near Angeles, Luzon, two Americans being killed and five wounded.

Senator Foraker speaks at Hamilton, O., in favor of expansion, and gives his views on trusts.

Saturday, September 23.

—The **Austrian Cabinet** resigns, owing to inability to settle parliamentary difficulties.

Of Interest to Every Clergyman and Bible Student.

THE EXPOSITOR'S GREEK TESTAMENT

Rev. W. Robertson Nicoll, M.A., LL.D. Editor.

"What Dean Alford's book was to Bible Students twenty years ago, this work is to the clergymen of to-day." Practical, Exhaustive, Comprehensive.

To be complete in four vols. Vol. I., now ready, contains the Synoptic Gospels, by PROF. ALEXANDER BALMAIN BRUCE, D.D., and the Gospel of St. John, by PROF. MARCUS DODS. D.D.

Special Introductory Price on Vol. I. to Clergymen and Bible Students. | Volume sent on approval if desired Write for Easy Terms of Payment.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK.

—**General De Gallifet's** proclamation declaring the Dreyfus incident closed causes much indignation among the Dreyfusards in France.

—Governor Roosevelt and Judge Nash, Republican candidate for governor, open the **Ohio campaign** with patriotic speeches.

President **Schaffer,** of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, testifies before the industrial commission that the members of his organization were not injured by trusts.

Sunday, September 24.

An **anti-war demonstration** held in Trafalgar Square, London, is broken up, and many arrests are made by the police.

A riot at **Ferrol, Spain,** is suppressed by the military.

The *Charleston*, *Monterey*, and *Concord* **shell the fort** at Subig Bay, and troops are landed, who dismount a Krupp gun.

Mayor Jones, independent candidate for governor, challenges the Republican and Democratic candidates to a joint debate.

Nuggets,

Master Minds in Epigram

DON'T WORRY.
EDUCATIONAL.
PATRIOTIC.
PHILOSOPHIC.

FOUR DAINTY POCKET VOLUMES, CORDED CLOTH, GILT TOP. 40 CENTS EACH.

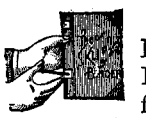
"Full of pith and timeliness."—[Outlook.

"A mine of pithy sayings."—[Congregationalist.

"Compiled wisely and of the most precious matter."
—[Boston Courier.

"The busy mind, filled with cares peculiar to itself, enjoys the flashes of lightning that play from famous brains. The nugget gatherer in the field of literature is to be encouraged."—[Boston Times.

"Nothing could be happier in conception or more simply artistic in execution than the 'Nugget' series of little volumes issued by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York."—[Philadelphia Call.



BY THE WAY

Have you used the KLIP? H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHESS.

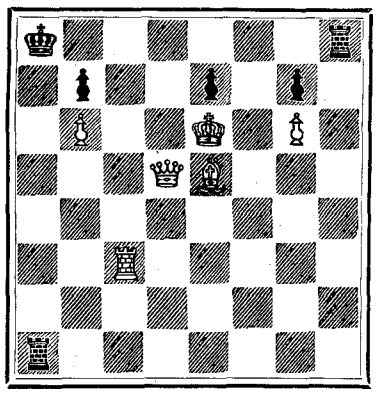
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 418.

A Brilliant.

BY LAMOUROUX.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

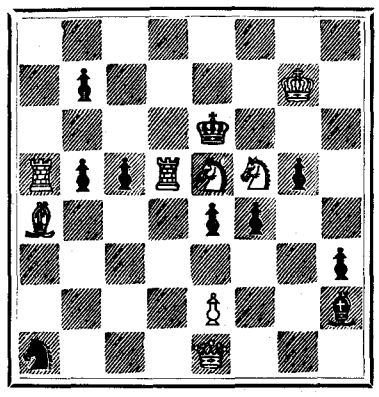
White mates in two moves.

Problem 419.

BY A. F. MACKENZIE.

First Prize *Brighton Society* Informal Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 412.

Key-move, Kt—Q B 8.

No. 413.

1. B—R sq / K x B — 2. Q—R 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt(Kt 3) any — 2. Q—Q 5 — 3. Q mates
1. ..... / P—Kt 7 — 2. Q—Kt 4 / P x B (Q) — 3. B—K 5, mate
2. ..... / P x B (Kt) — 3. B—Kt sq, mate
2. ..... / P—Kt 8(Q) — 3. Q—R 4, mate
2. ..... / P—K 8 (Kt) — 3. Q—Kt 2, mate

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; W. Müller, New York City; T. R. Denison, Asheville, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; Dr. L. A. Le Mieux, Seymour, Wis.

412 only: M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; C. F. McMullan, Madison C. H., Va.; D. J. Solomon, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; C. E. Eppert and F. B. Stephenson, Terre Haute, Ind.; "Sinbad the Sailor," Auburndale, Mass.; The Rev. S. Weston-Jones, Windsor, N. S.; Dr. C. S. Minnich and R. Anderson, Palmer, Neb.; C. Whitaker, Boone, Ia.; C. E. Lloyd, Washington C. H., O.; Dr. O. F. Blankingship, Richmond, Va.; "Merope," Cincinnati; Dr. G. S. Henderson, Jackson, Mo.; Miss K. Winston, Richmond College, Va.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; E. C. Spann, Montgomery, Ala.; E. C. Routh, San Saba, Tex.

Comments (412): "A fine instance of the 'pin'"—M. W. H.; "Brilliant and breezy; but rather easy"—I. W. B.; "Deserves first prize"—J. G. L.; "The seeming offer of escape proves desulive"—C. D. S.; "An artist's artful arrangement"—W. M.; "One of the hardest 2-ers"—T. R. D.; "It's beauty consists in the fact that Black is the author of his own undoing"—S. M. M.; "So(ciety) Bright(on)"—A K.; "Exquisitely classical"—L. A. L. M.; "Beautiful but very easy"—M. M.; "Blake always gives a good one"—C. F. McM.; "Beautiful"—D. J. S.; "A discovery of 'pins'"—W. R. C.; "Displays some delightful contingencies"—C. E. E. and F. B. S.; "A hard nut"—S. the S.; "A decided teazer"—S. W.-J.; "This is one of the prettiest problems I ever saw"—E. C. R.

(413) "Quite an elegant key to an ordinary lock"—I. W. B.; "Marred by two-move variations. Very fine, otherwise"—F. S. F.; Rich and rare"—J. G. L.; "Hardly equal to Shinkman's best"—C. D. S.; "Get the King in a corner, then he's a goner"—W. M.; "Excellent"—A K.; "Delightful! A great, good problem"—L. A. Le M.

C. D. S., W. H. H. C., Canadian, Tex., and W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia., got 411; H. M. Warren and J. R. Warn, Pontiac, Mich., 410 and 411; F. L. Hitchcock, Scranton, Pa., 409; Dr. O. F. B., 408; the Rev. S. M. M., 408, 409.

SOLUTION TO "PROBLEMIKIN."

1. B—R 7 / P—Kt 3 — 2. P—Q 5 / K—B 4 — 3. R—R 5, mate

The Nebraska Chess Association.

Mr. C. Q. De France, Secretary of the Association, informs us that the Second Annual Correspondence Tournament began on January 21, 1899, with twenty-four entrants, playing in three sections of eight each. Up to July 22, forty-five games have been completed, nine of which were resigned without play. There is, also, in progress a correspondence match between Kansas and Nebraska. The score stands: Kansas, 4½; Nebraska, 2½; unfinished, 9. We give a game in the Nebraska Tournament between Mr. C. Q. De France, of Lincoln, and R. E. Brega, of Callaway. Mr. De France writes: "Up to the 14th move White had the best of the game according to the 'Handbuch,' which authority entirely ignores Black's 11th (K Kt—K 2). Black's play throughout is good."

Our criticism is that White is not sufficiently aggressive. When playing the Evans it will not do to temporize and allow Black to develop his pieces. White has weakened his Q's wing, and unless he forces Black to defend, he is bound to get the worst of it. His 9th move was very conservative, while Black's 9th was useless. In a celebrated game, which we will publish soon, between Morphy and Marian, the moves at this juncture were: 9, P—Q 5, Kt—R 4; 10, P—K 5! Kt x B; 11, Q—R 4 ch, Q—Q 2; 12, Q x Kt. This is *playing* the Evans.

Evans Gambit.

DE FRANCE. *White.*	BREGA. *Black.*	DE FRANCE. *White.*	BREGA. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	15 B—K 2?	K Kt—K B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	16 P—Q 5?	B x K B P ch
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	17 K x B	Q—Q Kt 3 ch
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Kt P	18 K Kt—Q 4	B x B
5 P—B 3	B—B 4	19 Q Kt x B	Q Kt x Kt
6 Castles	P—Q 3!	30 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt
7 P—Q 4	P x P	21 Q R—Kt sq?	Kt-Q Kt 4 dis. ch
8 P x P	B—Kt 3	22 K—Kt 3	Q—R 4
9 Kt—B 3	B—K Kt 5	23 B—Kt 4	Q x P
10 B-Q Kt 5	B—Q 2	24 R—K 7?	P—Q Kt 3
11 P—K 5	K Kt—K 2!	25 R-Q R sq	Q—Q B 5
12 P x P	P x P	26 B—Q R 3	Q—Q B 6 ch!
13 R—K sq	Castles	27 Resigns.	
14 B—R 3	B—K Kt 5		

Games from the London Tournament.

THE FRENCHMAN DEFENDS THE "FRENCH."

French Defense.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	LEE. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	LEE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	12 Q—Q 2	P—B 5
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	13 B—K 2	Kt—Q 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	14 Castles	Kt—Kt 3
4 B—K Kt 5	B—Q Kt 5	15 P—B 4	Kt—R 5
5 P—K 5	P—K R 3	16 P x P	P x P
6 B—R 4	P—K Kt 4	17 Q x P	Kt x P
7 B—Kt 3	Kt—K 5	18 B—R 5	Kt—K 5
8 K Kt-K 2	P—Q B 4	19 B x P ch	K—Q 2
9 P—Q R 3	B x Kt ch	20 Q—Kt 7	Q—Q sq
10 Kt x B	Kt x Kt	21 B-K 8 dbl. ch	Resigns.
11 P x Kt	Q—R 4		

JANOWSKI PLAYS BIRD'S GAME.

In the game between Bird and Pillsbury, the "old man" tried the Bishop's Gambit, and the young man found it an easy task. Now Janowski gives Bird the Pawn with disastrous results.

Bishop's Gambit.

JANOWSKI. *White.*	BIRD. *Black.*	JANOWSKI. *White.*	BIRD. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	14 Kt x B ch	R x Kt
2 P—K B 4	P x P	15 Kt—Q 2	Q Kt—B 3
3 B—B 4	Q—R 5 ch	16 Kt—K 4	R—B sq
4 K—B sq	P—Q 3	17 P—B 3	P—Q 4
5 P—Q 4	P—K Kt 4	18 B—Q 3	P x Kt
6 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K 2	19 B x P	B—Q 2
7 Kt—B 3	Q—R 4	20 P—Q 5	Kt—K 4
8 P—K R 4	P—K B 3	21 Q—K B 2	P—Kt 6
9 P—K 5	B—Kt 2	22 Q—Q 4	P—B 6
10 P x B P	B x P	23 B—Kt 5	P—B 7 ch
11 Kt—K 4	R—B sq	24 K—B sq	B—Kt 4 ch
12 Q— sq	P—K R 3	25 Resigns.	
13 K—Kt sq	P—Kt 5		

Reichelm, in *The Times*, Philadelphia, commenting on Black's 8th, says: "The ordinary player would have moved P K R 3, but Mr. Bird has no use for ordinary moves."

Our Correspondence Tourney.

EIGHTEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

J. B. TROWBRIDGE. *White.*	V. BRENT. *Black.*	J. B. TROWBRIDGE. *White.*	V. BRENT. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	20 P—K R 3	P—Kt 5
2 P—K 3	B—B 4	21 B P x P	P x P
3 B—Q 3	Q—Q 2	22 P—R 4	K R—B sq
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	23 P—Q B 4	Q—K 3
5 P—Q R 3	B x B	24 P—Kt 4	R x R ch
6 Q x B	P—K B 3	25 K x R	Kt—Q 5
7 Castles	P—K 4	26 R-Q B sq	Kt—B 4
8 P x P	Kt x P	27 R—B 3	Q—Kt 3
9 Q—K 2	B—Q 3	28 K—Kt sq	Kt x R P
10 P—K 4	P x P	29 Q x Q	Kt x Q
11 Q x P	Castles.	30 R—K 3	R—K B sq
12 B—B 4	Kt—B 2	31 R—K 4	Kt—B 5
13 Kt—B 3	Kt—K 2	32 B—R 2	K—Q 2
14 Q R-Q sq	Kt—Q B 3	33 P—Kt 3	Kt—R 6 ch
15 Kt-Q Kt 5	Kt(B 2)—K 4	34 K—Kt 2	R—B 7 ch
16 Kt x B	P x Kt	35 K—R sq	R—Q B 7
17 Kt x Kt	B P x Kt	36 R—K 3	R x P
18 B—Kt 3	P—K Kt 4	37 Resigns.	
19 P—K B 3	P—K R 4		

Black played a very dangerous game, beginning with his 5th move, but he was helped very materially by his opponent. Notice, especially, White's 8th and 16th moves.

Mr. Brent displays considerable cuteness in his play. See how he won the P on his 28th.

NINETEENTH GAME OF THE FINALS.

Ruy Lopez.

A. L. JONES, Montgomery, Ala. *White.*	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE, Hayward, Wis. *Black.*	A. L. JONES, *White.*	DR. J. B. TROWBRIDGE. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	12 Kt—Kt 3	B—Kt 3
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	13 Kt—B 3	P—Q 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	14 P x P *e.p.*	Q x Q
4 Castles	Kt x P	15 R x Q	P x P
5 P—Q 4	B—K 2	16 B—B 4	B—K 3
6 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	17 Kt—K 4	B x Kt
7 B x Kt	Kt P x B	18 R P x B	Q R—Q sq
8 P x P	Kt—Kt 2	19 B x P	B x B
9 Kt—Q 4	Castles.	20 R x B	P—Q R 4
10 R—Q sq	Q—K sq	21 Q R-K sq	P—K R 3
11 R—K sq	B—B 4	22 K—B sq	K R—K sq
		23 Kt—B 6 ch	Resigns.

The only comment we make is that it is difficult to understand how a player could make such a blunder as Black's 22d in a correspondence game.

Chess-Nuts.

Mr. Atkins, of Northampton, England, the only representative of Great Britain at the recent Chess Congress in Amsterdam, achieved the extraordinary feat of winning every game, or, in Chess nomenclature, making a clean score.

One of the curiosities of the London Tournament is the following: Mason beat Janowski both games, Janowski beat Lee both games, Lee beat Mason both games.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KOTEDSILK.

Ideal underwear for men, women, and children.
Coated on the inside with pure silk.
Faultless in form and fit.
Warm, light, moth-proof. Free from the irritation inseparable from wool.
Absolutely unshrinkable, no matter how carelessly washed.
Attractive in color, well made and finished.
KOTEDSILK is a non-conductor of electricity, hence equalizes warmth and vitality, alleviates rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Men's Shirts	34-44	$2.50 each		Ladies' Vests	26-40	$2.50 each	
" Drawers	28-44	2.50 "		" Drawers	26-40	2.50 "	
" Union Suits	34-44	5.00 "		" Union Suits	26-40	5.00 "	
" Undervests	34-44	2.00 "		" Underwaists	26-40	2.00 "	

Ladies' Short Underskirts 24-32 waist $2.50.

If your dealer can't supply you, we will. Express prepaid.

KOTEDSILK UNDERWEAR CO., Millbury, Mass.
And 76 Leonard Street, New York City.

Helpful Books for Young Men

By Rev. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D.D.
Author of "Hero Tales from Sacred Story," "Sermon Stories for Boys and Girls," etc.

MY YOUNG MAN

Practical and straightforward talks to young men. They are devoted to the consideration of the young man in his relationships as a son, a brother, a member of society, a lover, a husband, a citizen, a young man and his money, and the young man as himself.

"There are ten of them—brief, pointed, practical, luminous with illustrations and with poetical citations."—*Central Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, Mo.

"The aim of these addresses, or character studies, is to arouse in young men a love and respect for things that they are too apt to regard lightly."—*Washington Post.*

"The tone is familiar, personal, and designed to interest while instructing the young man whose life lies before him."—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN

Bright talks to young men on practical matters of every-day life. Vigorous, manly, and abounding in fresh and wholesome thought. They consider the Christian gentleman under the topics of his body, his imagination, his enemies, his work, his ideals, prosperity, adversity, chivalry, and women.

"Incident and illustration give life and beauty to every page. We would like to place this volume in the hands of every young man we know."—*Christian Observer*, Louisville, Ky.

"Breathes a wholesome manliness which will hold and benefit any reader who takes the book up."—*International Magazine*, Chicago.

"They are marked by earnestness and experience, vigor and clearness, and enter into the conditions and needs of human nature."—*The Presbyterian*, Philadelphia.

Uniform style and binding. 12mo, cloth, cover designs. Each, 75 cts.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., PUBS.
30 Lafayette Place, N. Y.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER

IN WHAT DISTRESS WE NOTE THIS LASS IS DISFIGURED WITH HER HIDEOUS GLASSES

WE RESTORE SIGHT!

GLASSES RENDER DEFECTIVE VISION CHRONIC.

Write for our ILLUSTRATED TREATISE, mailed free.

THE IDEAL COMPANY
239 Broadway, New York.

SEE NOW THE FACE BRIGHT AS AURORA DUE TO USE OF THE SIGHT RESTORER.

Back Streets and London Slums.

Graphic sketches of the slums of the famous Whitechapel district. 12mo, Paper, 25 cts.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

SARTOR RESARTUS. The life and opinions of Herr Teufelsdroech. By THOMAS CARLYLE. 8vo, 172 pp.; Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, $1.00.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers, NEW YORK.

THE ORATIONS OF DEMOSTHENES.

Translated by Thomas Leland. In two volumes. 4to, 20 cents each.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK.

The Living Age, Boston: "It is a far-seeing view of the country's future, and abounds in arguments that will reassure many people whom the present crisis is perplexing unduly."

THE IMPERIAL REPUBLIC

A thoroughly original, stirring, and powerful argument for expansion from the point of view of a scholar and a student of history. By James C. Fernald, author of "The Spaniard in History," etc. 12mo, cloth. Cover design. With five maps. Price, 75 cents.

New York Times: "It is a storehouse of facts and suggestions, and a display of light and reason on this subject which ought to make it as important to those who oppose as to those who agree with it."

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, New York.

ONLY 107 COPIES ON HAND—REDUCED TO HALF PRICE!

A Story of Noble Heroism and Thrilling Adventure Specially Arranged and Told for Young Folks.

THE STORY OF JOHN G. PATON

Or, Thirty Years Among the South Sea Cannibals

Few stories of moral and physical heroism excel in interest the record of John G. Paton's thrilling experiences, hair-breadth escapes, and marvelous accomplishments among savage peoples. This volume is especially arranged for young people's reading. By Rev. JAMES PATON, B.A.

45 Full-Page Illustrations. By James Finnemore

8vo, Colored Cover Design, Cloth, 397 pp. Publishers' Price, $1.50. Our Price, 75 cts. Carriage, 12 cts. extra
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

Christian Citizenship

By Carlos Martyn, D.D.

Practical talks on the great issues of citizenship which especially command present thought and attention. Helpful to ministers, students, and thinking citizens.

Baptist Outlook, Indianapolis: "Stored up in this little volume is a surprising quantity of information, suggestion, and inspiration."

With Copious Appendix.

Cloth, 12mo, 75 cents. Paper, 25 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Publishers,
30 Lafayette Place, - - New York.

"The greatest burdens are not the gain-fullest" You can lessen

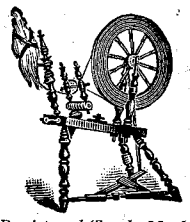
LIFE'S BURDEN

by using SAPOLIO

It is a solid cake of scouring soap used for cleaning purposes...

COPYRIGHT

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Registered Trade Mark.

Bed Linen

OF THE CHOICER SORT.

"Linen Store" bed linen is all choice, but there is the comparative and superlative degree of choiceness.

Irish Hand Embroidery on sheets at $16.00 to $20.00 per pair. Those with scalloped edge embroidery are $12.00 to $25.00, while pillow cases to match cost $3.50 to $7.50 per pair. Sheets in hand-made lace insertion with drawn work are from $12.50 to $20.00 each.

Pillow cases to match $13.50 to $25.00 a pair.

The fine goods in every department of our store are worth appreciative examination.

"THE LINEN STORE,"

James McCutcheon & Co.

14 West 23d Street, N. Y.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM...

A prominent physician writes:

DEAR SIRS:—Replying to yours on the use of TARTARLITHINE as a remedy in the treatment of gout, I will say that I have used it in the treatment of about a dozen cases with results that are a little less than wonderful. The characteristic feature of its action is the rapidity with which patients improve under its use. An improvement is noticeable within 24 hours. One of the most striking cases was that of a physician suffering from gout, muscular rheumatism and frequent bilious headaches. I prescribed Tartarlithine, and in one week there was absolute disappearance of all of the uric acid manifestations. The nervous irritability disappeared, and he stated that he had done the best week's work which he had accomplished in years.

Regular package $1.00.
Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
95 Fulton Street, . . New York.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

The Independent, New York: "Richard Realf's genius was of remarkable quality. Patriotism fairly blazed in many of his lyrics; his love of freedom was an imperious passion, which gives a trumpet strain to his war poems and kindred pieces and sets him high among our most vigorous singers."

Poems by Richard Realf

Edited by Col. Richard J. Hinton

Author of "John Brown and His Men," etc.

More than one hundred and fifty stirring lyrics and beautiful songs and sonnets. With an interesting story of the Poet's life by Col. Hinton

HEARTILY COMMENDED

The Times, New York: "Richard Realf had in him a kind of composite spirit that suggested a blend of General Massey with Robert Burns. He wrote always with fluency and fire, and there was such a fresh and felicitous touch at his command that he rarely failed to hit a high mark."

The Atlanta Constitution: "There are so many beautiful verses in the collection that the reviewer labors under some embarrassment in making selections therefrom. Originality of style and thought characterizes him in whatever he undertakes. In other words, he is so fruitful of resources within himself that he is wholly without excuse for borrowing; and consequently in his literary productions he reflects most exclusively the fires of his own poetic genius."

12mo, Cloth. Deckle Edges. Gilt Top. ..
Tasteful Cover Design. Price, $2.50 Net.

Funk & Wagnalls Co., Pubs., 30 Lafayette Place, N.Y.

President William McKinley: "The Columbian-Historical Novels are really one of the most beautiful productions of the American press I have seen. The idea in writing them is certainly a most patriotic one. . . . A pleasure conferred upon those who may be so fortunate as to possess the work."

COLUMBIAN HISTORICAL NOVELS

Twelve Charming Novels Presenting History in a New and Attractive Form.

Stirring and Fascinating Stories of Love, Adventure, Superstition, War, and Patriotism. They tell the Narrative of Our Country's History from 1492 to Present Times. By J. R. Musick.

HIGHLY COMMENDED

N. J. Smith, President of the I. O. O. F. Library Association, Washington: "In the harmonious blending of a thrilling romance with the most important facts in the history of our country, **they are without a parallel."**

Timothy Dwight, LL.D., Ex-Pres. Yale University: "I have been much interested in the volumes."

The Review of Reviews, N. Y.: "We recommend these books especially to the teachers of American history."

TITLES OF THE VOLUMES

I. COLUMBIA: A Story of the Discovery of America
II. ESTEVAN: A Story of the Spanish Conquest
III. ST. AUGUSTINE: A Story of the Huguenots
IV. POCAHONTAS: A Story of Virginia
V. THE PILGRIMS: A Story of Massachusetts
VI. A CENTURY TOO SOON: A story of Bacon's Rebellion.
VII. THE WITCH OF SALEM; or, Credulity Run Mad
VIII. BRADDOCK: A Story of the French and Indian Wars
IX. INDEPENDENCE: A Story of the American Revolution
X. SUSTAINED HONOR: A Story of the War of 1812
XI. HUMBLED PRIDE: A Story of the Mexican War
X.I. UNION: A Story of the Great Rebellion

Over 5,000 Pages, 300 Beautiful Illustrations, Including Half-tones, Pen Sketches, Portraits, Chronology, and Maps. Cloth, $20. Half Morocco, $30.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED